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MOUNT VESUVIUS: THE LIP OF THE CRATER.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

Europe is sadly annoyed by the state of disquietude into which it is thrown from time to time by one or other of those "Sovereigns unattached," or by their equally self-confident descendants, who deem it necessary for the happiness of society and for the peace of the world that they should take possession of their thrones *jure Divino*. Almost every political revolution during the last twenty years has sent a Royal personage into exile—now an Emperor, now a King, and, still oftener, a Potentate of some provincial sphere at present merged into one of ampler dimensions. The consequence is that scarcely any settlement of national interests can be effected in any part of Europe without the starting up of one of these many Pretenders, and, as far as his means will go, the stirring up of civil war, in order that his people may have the exquisite enjoyment of seeing him upon the throne of his ancestors, wielding an absolute sceptre in support of an obsolete, narrow, and bigoted policy.

Our readers will have observed that the general election in Spain has brought a great accession of strength in the Legislative Chambers to the Ministry. Neither Republicans nor Carlists obtained much success at the poll. Perhaps they were not treated fairly. Indeed, their cry that official authority unscrupulously resorted to sinister and even illegal instrumentality for the purpose of securing their defeat has been so persistent, so piercing, so prolonged, that one cannot but conclude that it had some truth in it. At any rate, the Carlists found themselves in a small minority at the close of the election, and Don Carlos gave the world, as well as his followers, to understand that he would not accept the conclusion thrust upon him by the suffrages of the people, and that he would commit his interests to the decision of a much juster arbitration than that of national opinion and sentiment.

It is very curious to notice how sanguine in their temperament and in their beliefs these Royal Pretenders are. The present Don Carlos, for example—the third, we think, of the Royal Pretenders of that name in Spain—(if he may be judged by the manifesto he has put forth) entertains the most exalted conceptions of the power or the charm of his name to make the Spanish people happy. He has not lived upon the soil of Spain from his birth till now. He has done nothing whatever during the thirty-three years that he has lived to illustrate his special virtues as a man, or his capabilities as a ruler; yet it is evident that he had no difficulty in convincing himself that he had only to show himself, with a small nucleus of force, upon Spanish territory to attract towards himself the enthusiastic loyalty of the whole people. It seems not unlikely that the dreams which he has been taught to cherish assumed to him an aspect of reality. He actually regards himself as commissioned by God to govern his fellow-countrymen by such wisdom as he may possess, and that, in the exercise of that political wisdom, he is competent to bless them with all earthly happiness. To him King Amadeus, although called to the Throne by the voice of the Spanish people constitutionally expressed, is no more than *el Rey intruso*. To upset his Throne, to overthrow his Government, to drive him and his family out of the kingdom, and to put himself in a still higher place of authority than that occupied by the reigning Monarch is regarded by Don Carlos as a duty which he owes not less to God and to his country than to his ancestors and to himself.

Well, he has staked his all on the issue which he has raised, and has lost it. It was but little, it is true, but we hope he will be convinced that he has nothing further to hope for in that line of mingled romance and egoism which he has lately pursued. A campaign of a few days, in a remote corner of the kingdom, consisting for the most part of the various fortunes of small guerrilla parties roving the mountains with arms in their hands; a few skirmishes here and there between small companies of Government troops and perhaps somewhat larger congregations of rural rebels; a fruitless attempt to get a single place of note to declare in favour of Charles VII., or a single man of real eminence to kiss his hand in token of fealty; a great parade of courage and magnanimity on paper, borne out by little that resembles it in fact; quarrels of personal jealousy between military chiefs who cannot be reconciled to a common service of their Sovereign; a hasty march a few miles beyond the frontier into the province of Navarre; an imprudent advance in pursuit of a too ambitious object into an obvious snare; and a sudden movement of Serrano's troops, which, like a fisher's net, inclosed a large portion of the Pretender's little army. Such, in substance, are the chief features of the Carlist rising. There is no heart in it. There is nothing whatever to indicate its growth out of a deep national sentiment. It is the veriest flash in the pan; and both Don Carlos himself and the country which he wishes to rule over may be thankful that it is no more. Spain wants quiet. Her condition, just now, does not predispose her to attach great importance to high-flown theories of government. She has a ruler whom she professed to place, by the exercise of her own will, in the position which he holds. He is a foreigner, no doubt; but, at least, he is "in possession," and has the courage to maintain it. The Spanish people—but especially of the great towns—even if not fully satisfied with "things as they are," much prefer letting them remain as they are to throwing the country into fresh confusion. Accordingly, they show no sympathy for the cause of the Pretender, and, whatever may be their real opinions and feelings,

they do not think it necessary to hazard the public peace, or risk the very framework of society, merely to give a triumph to their own ideas.

It is not at all probable that the Constitution or the Throne of Spain will be subverted by the insurrectionary movements of Don Carlos. The danger—if there be any real danger—arises in the opposite quarter. The Republicans of the towns are far more formidable to the Government than the Carlists of the villages. Yet even they might well think twice—nay, thrice—before committing themselves to an open quarrel; or, more correctly speaking, to a contest of arms, with the Government of King Amadeus. For the present, therefore, we trust that the crowned son of Victor Emmanuel will still continue to occupy the supreme post of authority at Madrid, and that this Carlist insurrection, instead of shaking, may have the effect of steadying, the throne which he accepted as the gift of the nation through General Prim.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 9.

The only incidents of any significance during the week have been the interviews between the President of the Republic and Count d'Arnim, the German Ambassador—recently returned to Versailles—and the Duke d'Audriffet Pasquier's emphatic speech in the National Assembly in presenting the report of the Commission on the War Contracts of 1870. As usual, the most contradictory rumours prevail concerning the result of the conversations which M. Thiers has held with the Emperor William's envoy. Some of the papers maintain that the latter has in no degree fallen in with the known views of the President with reference to the liberation of the French territory, while the majority think the contrary. The repeated visits of the German Plenipotentiary to M. Thiers and M. de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, indicate that negotiations of importance are on foot; and it is scarcely probable that Count Bismarck is seized with the idea of thwarting the projects long known to be entertained by the President and his colleagues. Indeed, it is far more likely, as has been continually reported, that he is desirous of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement of the point at issue; and if M. Thiers is in a position to offer tangible guarantees for the payment of the hundred and twenty millions sterling still remaining due to Germany, Count Bismarck will be only too happy to give up his hold.

If all parties are unanimous in seconding the efforts of the President for the liberation of the territory, they are as divided as they well could be concerning the government of the country. M. Thiers has just met with a hostile vote of the Assembly, which can only be regarded as a vote of extreme distrust. Contrary to all precedents, that body has decided that the members of the new Council of State shall be elected by the National Assembly, instead of being named by the executive power. The President is mortified beyond measure with this vote, and has determined to ask the Assembly to reconsider its decision when the bill is read the third time.

The Duc d'Audriffet Pasquier's speech, on presenting the report on the war contracts of 1870, has been, however, the Parliamentary event of the week. In the course of his address he informed the Assembly that a greengrocer named Cholet, employed by Count de Palikao to buy cartridges in England, made a profit of £28,000 before he had been twelve hours on the opposite side of the Channel, and that he realised a gross profit of £100,000 upon purchases to the extent of £400,000. The Duke depicted the confusion in the arsenals as being so great that whereas, according to the books, they should have contained 10,000 cannons in 1870, there were, in reality, only 2000; leaving no less than 8000 cannons unaccounted for. In like manner there should have been three millions of muskets in the arsenals, but in reality there was only one million. Respecting the navy the Duke had no complaints to make; everything in that department had been carried out in a straightforward business manner. He insisted upon the necessity of the most serious control being exercised over the military expenditure for the future; and called upon the Assembly to name a committee to inquire what had been done with the enormous sums voted annually for the war budget during the Empire, how the denuded state of the arsenals was to be accounted for, and what was the real sum absorbed by the Mexican expedition. In conclusion, he paid a warm tribute to the army, which gave, he said, an example of silent conscientious fulfilment of duty; and demanded if this were not the school in which the rising generation could secure a nobler and better training. "Our children," exclaimed he, "must all serve in it"—an observation which was received with frantic applause. This speech was warmly applauded by the Assembly, and ordered to be printed and circulated in every commune in France. At a subsequent sitting of the Assembly, M. Rouher gave notice of an interpellation he desired to address to the Minister of War concerning the measures taken by the Government consequent upon the report of the Committee of War Contracts, when it was decided that the interpellation should come on for discussion that day fortnight.

Marshal Bazaine having requested the Government to bring him before a court-martial, in consequence of the recent decision of the Committee of Capitulations concerning the surrender of Metz, has been placed under arrest, and a so-called "guard of honour," commanded by a Colonel, has been stationed at the house which he inhabits at Versailles. A bill naming the members of the Council of War which will have to judge the Marshal will shortly be brought before the National Assembly. It is presumed that this council, which will consist of Admiral Trehouart and five Generals of Divisions, will be presided over by Marshal Vaillant, the other Marshals of France being ineligible for the post, either from having served under Bazaine's orders in the Army of the Rhine or from having been members of the Committee of Capitulations, which has recently condemned him.

The *Journal Officiel* has commenced publishing the decisions of this Committee. According to these, the Commandant of the fort of Lichtemberg, M. Archer, is declared to have done all that duty and honour required of him. The Commandant of Marsal, Captain Leroy, is declared to have shown great weakness and incapacity; and the Commandant of Vitry-le-François, M. Terquin, is censured for not having spiked his guns and destroyed his *matériel de guerre*. Commandant Hüek, of Toul, has his pill gilded by the Committee, having resisted for a long while, but having failed to spike his cannon or destroy his material. The Commandant of Laon, General de Hame, having died from the effects of his wounds he sustained when the citadel of that place blew up, the Committee is very reserved in expressing an opinion concerning

his conduct; while as for Colonel de Nouë, Commandant of Soissons, it does not hesitate to state that that officer showed great incapacity and weakness, and adjudges him incapable of exercising a command. Chef de Bataillon R. de Foussemagne, Commandant of Schlestadt, is complimented and blamed at the same time, much for the same reasons as the Governor of Toul. General Guérin de Waldesbach, Commandant of Verdun, is praised for his energy, courage, frequent sorties, and the good discipline he maintained among his soldiers. Still he does not escape blame for having opened negotiations with the enemy concerning the return of Verdun and its armament to France, conditions which, the Commission say, it was not in his province to stipulate.

After dealing with these minor capitulations the Committee comes to that of Sedan. The length of the document devoted to this capitulation does not permit even an analysis of it. Its conclusions are not remarkably severe for General de Wimpffen, the responsibility of the capitulation itself being thrown upon the ex-Emperor, and General de Wimpffen being praised for having resisted Napoleon's determination to capitulate. He is blamed for not having exacted from the enemy the authorisation for the officers to retain their swords and personal effects, and for having permitted several officers to give their word not to serve against Prussia during the campaign, and upon this condition to go free. General de Wimpffen has thought proper to protest against this decision, and is understood to demand, like Marshal Bazaine, a court-martial to pronounce judgment upon his conduct.

At M. Thiers's desire, the Director of Fine Arts has requested those artists whose works are devoted to depicting the numerous acts of violence committed by the Germans during the recent campaign to withdraw their productions from the ensuing annual fine-art exhibition, the greatest moderation and circumspection with reference to Germany being necessary at the present moment. The artists in question are understood to have complied with the request of the President of the Republic.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos in person was defeated by General Morio 133, last Saturday, at Oroquieta, on the frontier. It is said that General Moriones's force was less than 2000 men, while the strength of the insurgents is variously estimated at from 5000 to 7000 men. The Carlists were taken by surprise, and the village they occupied was carried at the point of the bayonet. There is no positive information about the fate of Don Carlos. He was being closely pursued in the direction of the French frontier, and from various places reports of his capture had been disseminated.

HOLLAND.

The rejection by the Chambers of an Income-Tax Bill, proposed by the Government, has led to the resignation of the Ministers. The exact number of votes rejecting the first section of the Income-Tax Bill was 51, against a minority of 27.

SWITZERLAND.

The Grand Council of the Canton of Berne has, by 182 votes to 29, adopted the revised constitution, and decided that the vote of the people shall be that of the canton.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck is, it is stated, indisposed, and, to prevent his illness becoming serious, his physicians have prescribed rest from his official labours as absolutely necessary.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff has resigned his office of Foreign Minister, and the resignation has been accepted by the Czar, who has appointed in the Prince's stead M. Valonief.

A serious riot is reported from Kharkov, a large town in Southern Russia. It had its origin in a petty quarrel between the police and some individuals in a house of entertainment, and the public taking part with the latter led to a riot, which was quelled with difficulty by the military, who fired into the crowd, killing many of the rioters.

AMERICA.

The Tariff Bill has been defeated in the House of Representatives. The House has passed a bill increasing the number of representatives to 292.

The Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati resolved, yesterday week, to bring forward Mr. Horace Greeley as the candidate of the party for the Presidency. Mr. Greeley's nomination is ridiculed by the *New York Times* as a farce, and is viewed with regret by the *New York World*. The *Herald* thinks Mr. Greeley a dangerous candidate, but is willing, under certain reservations, to give him its support. It, however, advises Mr. Grant to save his popularity by getting rid of Mr. Fish. The views of the leading journals throughout the country with regard to Mr. Horace Greeley's nomination are very diverse. The *Cincinnati Commercial*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *St. Louis Democrat*, and the leading Republican journals of those cities warmly sustain Mr. Greeley and predict his election. The Administration journals regard Mr. Greeley as a weak candidate. Of the Democratic journals the majority probably favour the nomination of the regular Democratic ticket, objecting to Mr. Greeley's political antecedents; but many who favour Democracy support Mr. Greeley as the best means of defeating President Grant. The opposition of the Free Trade journals to Mr. Greeley is strong, but is modified by the nomination of Mr. Brown, who is a zealous Free Trader. A telegram from Philadelphia, with reference to the Presidential election, states that the tone of the Democratic press indicates that the party will nominate a candidate of its own for the Presidency.

One of the latest versions of the negotiations on the indirect claims is from the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, who telegraphs that the American instruction to General Schenck was to tell Lord Granville that if England would decide against the principle of claims for indirect damages America would agree to such decision, but that the American case presented at Geneva must stand unaltered, though superseded by this arrangement. Lord Granville has replied, agreeing to the neutral principle proposed, but maintaining that it should be limited to claims arising in a similar manner and under similar circumstances to the claims to which the Treaty of Washington refers. Lord Granville also insists on America withdrawing from its case the indirect claims, England maintaining these to be outside the treaty. This proposition of Lord Granville differs from the American proposition, and the United States Government consequently declares the proposition unacceptable, considering that its case cannot be withdrawn. In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Wood made a speech protesting against President Grant inviting only Administration members of the Foreign Committee to the Consultation on the arbitration question.

Brigham Young was released from confinement at Salt Lake City by the Judge of the Mormon Probate Court on the 25th ult. The president of the Mormon Church was serenaded by his friends.

Telegrams announce the total destruction of Niblo's Theatre, at New York.

CANADA.

Two items of intelligence reach us from Canada. The first,

which is of domestic import, announces the abolition of the duties on tea and coffee by the Dominion Government from July 1 next. The second, affecting the British Empire, comes in the form of a resolution proposed in the House of Commons, condemning the withdrawal of the Fenian raid claims by Great Britain. This was defeated by a large majority, and an amendment adopted in its stead, to the effect that in the present state of the relations between Canada and Great Britain the discussion of the question was inexpedient.

A bill has been introduced by the Premier giving effect to the clauses of the Treaty of Washington which affect Canada.

INDIA.

Lord Napier, late Governor of Madras and acting Viceroy, embarked at Calcutta, on Tuesday, for England. Sir Philip Wodehouse, the new Governor of Bombay, has been sworn in. The flying squadron sailed from Bombay on Monday.

Mr. Cowan's conduct in the Kooka executions, when he ordered six men to be shot, is condemned by the Indian Government as unjustifiable and inexcusable, and he is dismissed the public service. Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner of Umballa, who conveyed to Mr. Cowan the order to "act according to law," is also removed from his post, with a recommendation that he shall not again be placed in a position where similar control will be needed.

The Indian papers received by the Bombay mail publish the full text of Sir Richard Temple's financial statement, which is criticised with considerable severity, notwithstanding its surplus. The income tax is specially objected to.

A terrible cyclone swept over the town and harbour of Madras on the night of Wednesday week. Many ships were wrecked, and portions of their crews lost, and great damage was done to the town and its suburbs.

Disastrous floods have occurred at Vellore. It is estimated that 1000 lives have been lost, that 12,000 persons are homeless, and 3000 destitute.

The opening of the Paris *salon* was postponed from the 1st inst. to yesterday (Friday), the 10th inst.

A Board of Trade notice announces the outbreak of yellow fever at Montevideo.

The next mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco, will be dispatched from London on the evening of Thursday, May 30.

A serious disturbance has taken place at Smyrna, arising out of a charge made by the Greeks against the Jews that they had sacrificed an infant. The two parties came to blows, and several persons were killed.

An African letter reports a great victory gained by Ja-Ja over his old opponent Oke Jumbo. Ja-Ja's men executed and afterwards ate twenty-five men. Cannibalism is the rule after a battle; and during the last two months over one hundred prisoners were marched into Opobo, and there killed and eaten.

The new colony of Elmina and Dutch Guinea has been formally transferred to the British Crown, in terms of the Royal Convention ratified at the Hague on Feb. 17 last. The ceremony was observed on the 6th ult. with considerable military display. The Dutchmen on the Gold Coast have celebrated with great gusto their conversion into British subjects.

The Malta court-martial on the officers of the Lord Clyde, after dealing with the Captain and Staff Commander, as recorded last week, has passed judgment upon the officers of the watch who were on duty when the ship ran ashore. The two Lieutenants are dismissed the ship, and one of them loses two years' seniority, whilst the other is placed at the bottom of the list of officers of his rank in the service.

During the siege of Paris the Chevalier de Bounder de Melsbroeck, the Belgian Chargé-d'Affaires at Paris, remained in his place. His conduct was full of courage and humanity towards his fellow-countrymen, and many Parisians went out favoured by his intervention. The Société d'Encouragement au Bien has granted him a medal of honour, the only one presented to a diplomatist.

Mr. Russell Gurney arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, on his return from the United States, where he was engaged on the Anglo-American Commission.

The Portrait of Professor Westmacott, R.A., on another page of this Paper, is copied from a photograph by Mr. H. Barraud, jun., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

The new Board of Admiralty is gazetted. It consists of Mr. Goschen, Sir S. C. Dacres, Admiral Tarleton, Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, and the Earl of Camperdown.

Tring Park Estate, Herts, comprising 3643 acres, with a noble mansion and a deer-park of 300 acres, has been sold to Baron Lionel de Rothschild for £230,000.

The president and treasurer of the branch of the International Society at Copenhagen were arrested last Saturday, after a meeting of the members had been forbidden by law.

The Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year vacant by the death of Admiral Sir James Scott has been awarded to Admiral Sir Frederick T. Michell, K.C.B.

Lord Mayo's colleagues in the Disraeli Administration of 1868 have addressed to Lady Mayo a joint message of condolence, which they say they offer as a tribute of heartfelt sympathy.

The Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture has adopted a resolution in favour of the bill regulating the employment of children in farm work. The chamber has also agreed to nominate three of its members for the purpose of meeting an equal number from the labourers' union, with the view of discussing the points of difference between the two bodies.

William Roupell, the ex-M.P. for Lambeth, who was convicted some years ago for the forgery of his father's will, has declined the offer of a ticket of leave. He prefers remaining in the prison, where, it is stated, he has immense influence over its inmates, and in cases of sickness is most patient in his attentions to the sufferers. His own health of late has somewhat improved.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Council, on Tuesday, it was resolved to co-operate with the council of the Midland Institute in making an addition to the present Free Library buildings at the Edmund-street end. The cost of the work to the Town Council is not to exceed £11,000, at which outlay a new and larger art-gallery will be secured, while the reading-room and reference library accommodation will be considerably increased.

Colonel Hamley, President of the Staff College, has adjudicated upon a number of competitive essays which the offer of a prize by the Duke of Wellington has elicited. He has awarded the prize to the author of the "Tactical Retrospect," which he says displays in an eminent degree the qualities which it was the object of the prize to elicit—namely, knowledge of the theory of modern war, extensive reading of contemporary military literature, and the power of drawing from theory and fact new and original deductions.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Leathersellers' Company has voted a benefaction of £20 to the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, Saint Saviour's Church, Oxford-street.

On Wednesday afternoon the house of a dressmaker at Chelsa was found to be on fire, and two children in an upper room were burnt to death.

The Field-lane Ragged Schools, so famous in the annals of charity, were transferred to the London School Board, at their weekly meeting in Guildhall, on Wednesday.

The usual banquet of the members and friends of the National Club was held, on Wednesday evening, at Whitehall-gardens, under the presidency of J. M. Holt, Esq. The vice-chair was filled by R. Nugent, Esq.

The annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery states that there have been ninety-one donations. The visitors to the gallery last year numbered 63,195, being a large increase over the attendance of the previous year.

The Committee of Management of the West London Hospital has resolved that one of the new wards shall be named the W. L. H. ward, in recognition of two donations of £1000 each received respectively in 1871 and 1872.

The Court of Common Council, though not without a protest by some members on the ground of the extravagance of the estimate, have voted £16,855 for the fittings and furniture of the new library at the Guildhall.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, last Saturday, at the annual meeting of the Royal Naval Female School, when it was stated that the expenditure exceeded the income by £350; and an earnest appeal was made for funds.

Lord Shaftesbury presided over the annual meeting of the Ragged School Union, which was held in Exeter Hall on Monday night. There are now more than 250 schools, accommodating 50,000 children, connected with this organisation.

According to the *Observer*, the notices sent out by the Royal Academy to artists whose works had been refused admission to the Exhibition have this year been forwarded on post-cards.

The last exhibition of spring flowers of this season took place in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday. The weather was not propitious, but this did not interfere with the beauty of the show. There was music, and a rare display of the choicest offerings of the season.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has presented £10 to be given away in prizes to "workmen's cats," at the third national exhibition at the Crystal Palace. Lady Dorothy Nevill and Miss Hales each give a silver medal to encourage the kind treatment of cats.

A ball held on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds of King's College Hospital, was a great success. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Manchester, and numerous distinguished persons were present, and we are informed that the financial result was very satisfactory.

In consequence of the inability of the South-Western Railway Company to carry more than 2500 men to Chobham on Whit-Monday, the volunteer field-day which it was proposed then to hold has been abandoned; and, in consequence, several corps have determined to join in one on Tooting-common.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 111,396, of whom 33,536 were indoor and 77,860 outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, these figures show a decrease of 20,440. The number of vagrants relieved was 833, of whom 619 were men, 171 women, and 43 children under sixteen.

The opening cruise and dinner of the Ranelagh Yacht Club took place on Saturday last. The commodore, Mr. John Boyd, hoisted his flag on board the Arun, followed by the Iona and other yachts. After a sail from North Woolwich to Gravesend, the club and friends dined at the New Falcon Hotel—the commodore presiding.

In the metropolis 2340 births and 1387 deaths were registered last week, the former having been 12 and the latter 117 below the average. Sixty-two persons died from smallpox, 64 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 81 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever (of which 5 were certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever), and 9 from diarrhoea.

A deputation of science teachers waited on Mr. Forster, at the Education Office, to lay before him certain grievances in the system of payment by results, and the mode of examination adopted by the Education Department. In reply, Mr. Forster said the science classes would come under the notice of the Commission now sitting, and the Government would give the whole subject a most careful consideration.

Sir Thomas Dakin, Alderman of Candlewick Ward, has had a handsome silver service for the table (manufactured by Messrs. Mappin Brothers) presented to him by the inhabitants of his ward and some other friends in the City, as a mark of their high esteem for him and of their appreciation of the admirable manner in which he filled the office of Lord Mayor of London for 1870-1.

The Scandinavian Sailors' Church at Rotherhithe—the foundation-stone of which was laid by Prince Oscar last July—was opened for public worship on Thursday week, in presence of Baron Hochschild, Envoy of Sweden and Norway, the Dean to the Royal Danish Navy, the Incumbent of the church, and other gentlemen connected with Scandinavia and its interests. A novelty in connection with the church, which will hold 350 persons, is the providing of club-rooms for officers and men.

At a meeting of subscribers to the memorial to the late Mr. Trevelyan Goodall, held last week, under the presidency of Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., it was resolved that the memorial should take the form of an art scholarship, to be awarded triennially, and to be tenable for three years, open to pupils of the University College School who wish to prosecute their studies in the Slade School of Fine Art in University College, and who intend to become artists. It was announced that the total subscriptions amounted to nearly £500.

Mr. Horace Mayhew's funeral took place at Kensal-green on Tuesday, and, notwithstanding the stormy weather, the attendance was numerous. His three brothers were chief mourners, and he was followed to his resting-place in the "Catacombs" by many literary and other friends, among them the whole of the staff of *Punch*, with which he has been associated nearly from its commencement. From that journal we extract a portion of a warm tribute to his memory:—"When we would speak of the manly simplicity and childlike affection of his nature, of his indomitable cheerfulness, of his ready generosity, and of his singular sweetness of temper, we can write only what must seem to those who knew him not in excess of the truth, while it fails to do justice to our own knowledge of a beloved friend."

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road held its fifty-eighth anniversary on Wednesday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, under the presidency of Mr. Bromley-Davenport, M.P. It was stated that but for the extraordinary munificence of an anonymous donor, who had contributed during recent years to numerous charities under the initials "U. P. D.," and had given to this hospital a thousand a year for the last three years, the charity would have been greatly in debt. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to about £1000.

Mr. Heneage, chairman of the central council, presided at a meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, on Tuesday, at the Salisbury Hotel, where a resolution was passed according a vote of thanks to Sir Massey Lopes for his exertions in the cause of ratepayers, and suggesting that, previous to the introduction of a Budget, a statement should be prepared comparing the amounts accruing from local taxation with those of the Imperial revenue. Dissatisfaction was expressed that no portion of a considerable surplus had been applied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the relief of the burdens which press on agriculture.

The King of the Belgians presided, on Wednesday evening at the anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund. In the course of the proceedings his Majesty, speaking in English, proposed several toasts, including the principal one of the evening, in which he referred to our national literature in very flattering terms. His Majesty's health was given by Mr. Disraeli in a felicitous address. The Duke of Edinburgh responded on behalf of the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge for the Army. A list of subscriptions, amounting in all to about 2000 gs., including a donation of £100 from his Majesty the chairman, was announced.

A meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Monday, at which resolutions were passed regretting that the Government licensing bill contained no provision enabling the inhabitants of a district to control the issue of licenses; urging upon the Ministry the wisdom and justice of inserting clauses in their measure rendering it illegal to force licenses into any locality against the will of the people; and imploring the House of Commons to support the Permissive Bill when it came on for second reading. Archbishop Manning, the Rev. Canon Jenkins, Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Burns were amongst the speakers.

The annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund Society will take place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, to-day (Saturday)—the Duke of Argyll in the chair. Upwards of forty members of the two Houses of Parliament and of the Corps Diplomatique have announced their intention of being present. Sir Julius Benedict has again undertaken the musical arrangements, which have always been a special feature of this gathering; and the artistes who have volunteered their assistance will include distinguished members of Her Majesty's Opera, in addition to Mesdames Conneau, Urso, and Carreno, with Mr. Trelawny Cobham and Signor Caravaglia. As on previous occasions, literature, science, and art will be represented.

In the excavations consequent upon the rebuilding of the Receiver's house at Westminster the bases of the pillars and a part of the encaustic-tile floor, as well as some other remains, of the ancient Chapel of St. Catherine have been brought to light. This was the chapel of the Monks' Infirmary, and was the scene of many interesting historical incidents, as will be found recorded by Dean Hook and Dean Stanley. The building is of the transitional Norman date, and took the form of a parish church, with a nave, aisles, and a chancel. It must have been but just erected when "St. Thomas of Canterbury" almost came to blows within its walls with his rival of York. Apropos of these discoveries, there is to be a meeting of the Middlesex Archaeological Society at the abbey on the 16th. Another discovery recently made at Westminster consists of a large number of the capitals of the pillars of the ancient Norman cloisters, some of them beautifully covered with figure subjects.

A meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, which has grown up out of the Syro-Egyptian Society, was held at 9, Conduit-street, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Richard Cull was in the chair, and there was a full attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. William Simpson, the Special Artist of this Journal on many occasions—in Abyssinia, Egypt, Syria, and the Crimea, and in the late Continental war—read an interesting essay upon the Haram-esh-Sherif (Mount Moriah) and the probable site and substructure of the Temple at Jerusalem, with the underground cisterns and aqueducts there. It was illustrated by large drawings of sectional views of the hill. A discussion followed, in which Captain C. W. Wilson, R.E., one of the most active and successful practical explorers of Jerusalem antiquities, gave an account of the water supply of the Temple. Sir Charles Nicholson and other members joined in the conversation. Reference was made by Captain Wilson, in terms of high approval, to the collection of Mr. Simpson's beautiful water-colour drawings, now exhibited at 48, Pall-mall, one of which, that of the Bahr-el-Khebeer, the largest of the subterranean reservoirs, was engraved in our Journal three weeks ago. It may be recollected that several illustrations of the architectural remains of Jerusalem, from Mr. Simpson's sketches made at the time, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 24, 1869, with a description and a narrative of what had then been done by Captain Warren and other agents of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

Sir Francis Grant was supported at the Royal Academy banquet, last Saturday evening, by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of St. David's, Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Goschen, and most of the principal artists and patrons of art. The Duke of Edinburgh, in returning thanks for "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family," said:—"It affords me the greatest possible pleasure to be able, on this occasion, to assure you how thoroughly the health of my brother the Prince of Wales is re-established, and how well he appears to be, and how he enjoys his journeying on the Continent. It gives me still greater pleasure, gentlemen, to be able to say this, as I observe among your guests this evening one whom, if I may use a seaman's phrase, I may call the weather helmsman who steered him through the storm of his illness" (alluding to the presence of Sir William Gull). The Duke of Cambridge responded to the toast of the Army; Mr. Goschen answered for the Navy, and the Duke of Manchester for the Auxiliary Forces. Mr. Gladstone, in replying for her Majesty's Ministers, expatiated on the agreeable break which a Royal Academy banquet affords in the monotony of the Ministers' usual avocations. The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke for "the Guests;" the Bishop of St. David's for himself, as "the new Professor of Ancient History;" Professor Tyndall for Science, and Mr. Forster for Literature.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.



VIEW OF THE LATE ERUPTION FROM THE ISLE OF CAPRI: DAY SCENE.



THE NIGHT SCENE FROM CAPRI.



MOUNT VESUVIUS: NEAR THE SUMMIT OF THE CONE.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Rylstone House, Yorkshire, the wife of H. F. Mackintosh, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at The Laurels, Courtyard, Eltham, the wife of Thomas Simon, of a son.
On the 11th ult., at No. 4, Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of A. M. Rogers, Esq., Presidency Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at the parish church, Holy Trinity, Clapham, Surrey, by the Rev. F. W. A. Bowyer, Rector, assisted by the Rev. B. Foster, Vicar of Manuden, Essex, David Francois de Pury, son of Monsieur Louis de Pury, of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, to Mary Blakeway P'Anson, daughter of Edward P'Anson, Esq., of Clapham-common, and Greyshot, Hants.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at 96, Eaton-square, Marquis Camden, aged 31.
On the 2nd inst., at San Roque, Spain, Francis Francia, aged 73.
On the 7th inst., Humphry Williams, Esq., of Carnanton, Cornwall, formerly M.P. for Truro, aged 80 years.
On the 23d ult., at his residence, in Pera, T. Hingston Harvey, solicitor of 2, Rue de la Banque, Constantinople.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18.

SUNDAY, MAY 12.
Sunday after Ascension.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Richard Burgess, D.D., Rector of Ixworth, Suffolk; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Edward White Benson, Prebendary of Lincoln and Master of Wellington College.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Boyle lecture).
Savoy, 11.50 a.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 8 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, MAY 13.
Levee held by the Duke of Edinburgh at St. James's, 2 p.m.
Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.
Cambridge Term divides at midnight.
Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens opened.
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).
London Library, 4.15 p.m.
Society of Arts, Oantor lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Silicates, Glass, &c.).
Philharmonic Society's Concert, 8 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Christian Vernacular Education Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, anniversary, 6.30 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Druitt on Sewage Contamination of Air and Water).
Somersetshire Society, ball, at Wil is's Rooms.
TUESDAY, MAY 14.
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS first published, 1842. Newmarket and York Spring Meetings.
Young Men's Christian Association, breakfast, 6 a.m.
School for Indigent Blind, St. George's, general court, noon.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Tylor on the Development of Belief and Custom amongst the Lower Races).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Newmarket Second Spring Meeting.
Civil Service Musical Society, annual soirée.
Royal Albert Hall, People's Concert, 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.
Moon's first quarter, 4.6 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, anniversary, 11 a.m.
London Institution, conversazione, 7 p.m.

Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy, sermon at St. Paul's, by the Rev. James Moorhouse, M.A., 3.30 p.m.; dinner, 6 p.m. (the Lord Mayor in the chair).
Governor's Benevolent Institution, annual dinner (the Earl of Shaftesbury and Talbot in the chair).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Colonel H. Y. D. Scott on Utilising Sewage Precipitates).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Vernon-Harcourt, M.P., on our Naval and Military Establishments).
Refuges for Homeless Children and the Chichester training-ship, anniversary, 11 a.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Yorkshire Society's School, annual dinner, 6 p.m. (the Archbishop of York in the chair).

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

British Home for Incurables, Clapham, annual meeting.
Mendicity Society, 1 p.m. (the Marquis of Westminster in the chair).
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light and Heat).
Army Christian Readers' Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Zoological Society, 4 p.m.
University College, 5 p.m. (Professor Croom Robertson on Kant's Philosophy).
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Papers by Mr. Grenville Williams, Professor Wanklyn, and others).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John A. Herand on English Poetry).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Surgeon-Major Wyatt, Reminiscences of the Siege of Paris).
Royal Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Royal Medical Benevolent Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. G. W. Ussill on Water Supply to Towns).
Philological Society, anniversary 8.15 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Abel on the More Important Substitutes for Gunpowder, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

Oxford Trinity Term begins.
South Kensington Museum, lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Biology).
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Roscoe on the Chemical Action of Light).
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Artists' General Benevolent Institution, annual dinner (the Marquis of Lorne in the chair).
Royal School of Mines, Swiney lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 46	5 5	5 23	5 44	6 5	6 24	6 53
7 21	7 53	8 30	9 10	9 46	10 22	10 53

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF						THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	read at 10 A.M.	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
May 1	30.227	53.6	38.8	66.0	0.10	33.6	67.4		ENE. NE. E.	103
2	30.182	56.1	45.2	69.3	0.3	39.6	70.8		E. W. NW.	125
3	29.991	54.1	44.7	73.9	0.7	47.2	62.9		NW. SW.	469
4	29.525	50.8	41.0	71.7	7.48	42.6	62.6		SW.	464
5	29.500	45.9	42.9	90.9	9.41	55.9			WSW. SW.	233
6	29.364	48.6	43.0	82.7	47.0	56.5			SW. WSW.	408

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.348	30.199	30.110	29.592	29.551	29.556	29.382
Temperature of Air	58.9	57.4	50.3	54.4	53.3	52.1	52.5
Temperature of Evaporation	51.0	52.1	53.2	46.3	47.1	47.3	49.9
Direction of Wind	N.	W.	SW.	SW.	WSW	W.	SW.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. LAST WEEK OF THE BELLS. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, RAISING THE WIND, at 9.45. On MONDAY, MAY 20, THE BELLS will be produced at the THEATRE ROYAL, MANCHESTER, for a Limited Period, and for the first time in the provinces, with Mr. Henry Irving in his great dramatic creation, *Matthias*. Miss FAYE, for a Limited Number of Nights, as LEAH, supported by Messrs. Ryder, Addison, C. Warner, Markby, Graham, &c., and Miss Virginia Francis. New Scenery by Hawes Craven and Cuthbert. SATURDAY, MAY 18, Miss Bateman's First Appearance at this theatre, and first for two years in London. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Seats can be secured for Mr. Irving's Benefit and for the first fortnight of Miss Bateman's engagement.

BENEFIT of Mr. HENRY IRVING, FRIDAY, MAY 17.
His last appearance this season. 151st night of THE BELLS. Mr. Irving as Matthias, and as Jeremy Diddler in RAISING THE WIND, received nightly with shouts of laughter and applause.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, MAY 13, and during the Week, at Seven, THE BALANCE OF COMFORT; PYGMALION AND GALATEA (15th time); and a Fairy Extravaganza, PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; or, the Envoy who Stole the King's Daughter, by H. J. Byron.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, formerly designated the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, but now registered under the above distinctive title.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

ALL the YEAR ROUND.—Every Night, at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. Seventh consecutive year at the ST. JAMES'S HALL in one uninterrupted season.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
Newly and Beautifully Decorated, greatly Enlarged and Improved, rendering it one of the most elegant and comfortable places of amusement in London. Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, now designated the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS. ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, Three and Eight, all the year round. The Great Company now increased to Forty Performers. Elastic Boxes, 21 lbs. 6d.; 22 lbs. 6d.; 23 lbs. 6d.; 24 lbs. 6d.; 25 lbs. 6d.; 26 lbs. 6d.; 27 lbs. 6d.; 28 lbs. 6d.; 29 lbs. 6d.; 30 lbs. 6d.; 31 lbs. 6d.; 32 lbs. 6d.; 33 lbs. 6d.; 34 lbs. 6d.; 35 lbs. 6d.; 36 lbs. 6d.; 37 lbs. 6d.; 38 lbs. 6d.; 39 lbs. 6d.; 40 lbs. 6d.; 41 lbs. 6d.; 42 lbs. 6d.; 43 lbs. 6d.; 44 lbs. 6d.; 45 lbs. 6d.; 46 lbs. 6d.; 47 lbs. 6d.; 48 lbs. 6d.; 49 lbs. 6d.; 50 lbs. 6d.; 51 lbs. 6d.; 52 lbs. 6d.; 53 lbs. 6d.; 54 lbs. 6d.; 55 lbs. 6d.; 56 lbs. 6d.; 57 lbs. 6d.; 58 lbs. 6d.; 59 lbs. 6d.; 60 lbs. 6d.; 61 lbs. 6d.; 62 lbs. 6d.; 63 lbs. 6d.; 64 lbs. 6d.; 65 lbs. 6d.; 66 lbs. 6d.; 67 lbs. 6d.; 68 lbs. 6d.; 69 lbs. 6d.; 70 lbs. 6d.; 71 lbs. 6d.; 72 lbs. 6d.; 73 lbs. 6d.; 74 lbs. 6d.; 75 lbs. 6d.; 76 lbs. 6d.; 77 lbs. 6d.; 78 lbs. 6d.; 79 lbs. 6d.; 80 lbs. 6d.; 81 lbs. 6d.; 82 lbs. 6d.; 83 lbs. 6d.; 84 lbs. 6d.; 85 lbs. 6d.; 86 lbs. 6d.; 87 lbs. 6d.; 88 lbs. 6d.; 89 lbs. 6d.; 90 lbs. 6d.; 91 lbs. 6d.; 92 lbs. 6d.; 93 lbs. 6d.; 94 lbs. 6d.; 95 lbs. 6d.; 96 lbs. 6d.; 97 lbs. 6d.; 98 lbs. 6d.; 99 lbs. 6d.; 100 lbs. 6d.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment (great success), MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—The Ninth Annual Show will OPEN, at the Agricultural Hall, SATURDAY, JUNE 1. Entries Close, May 21. Prize-List and Forms of Entry may be obtained from the Secretary. The Prize-List will be the same as last year. A Silver Cup, value Fifty Guineas, will be awarded to the best of the Four First-Prize Hunters. Leaping Prizes will be given in Three Classes—namely, Ponies not exceeding 13 hands 3 in.; Horses, Cobs, not exceeding 15 hands; and for Horses of any height. Offices of the Agricultural Hall Company (Limited), Islington, April 20, 1872. By order, SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Carter.—FOURTH CONCERT, MAY 13, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. Schubert's two Movements in B flat; Concerto, piano-forte, Beethoven.—Mons. E. M. Delaborde; Overture, "Ray Blas," Mendelssohn; Symphony, No. 8, in F, Beethoven; Overture, "Masaniello," Arber. Vocalists: Mdlle. Carlotta, Patti, and Herr Walter, of the Imperial Opera, Vienna (his first appearance). Stalls 10s. 6d. and 7s. To places where evening dress is not necessary, 5s. and 2s. 6d.

Mdlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON has the honour to announce TWO MORNING CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, and on MONDAY, JUNE 24, these being the only Concerts at which Mdlle. Christine Nilsson will appear during this season. On these occasions Mdlle. Christine Nilsson will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—Madame Patey and Mr. Sims Reeves; Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard; Violin, Madame Norman-Neruda; Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. Tickets at the principal Libraries, Musicians, and at Concert Agents'.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—J. F. BARNETT'S ANCIENT MARINER and PARADISE AND THE PERI, at his GRAND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20. Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Orchestra and Chorus, 350. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; at St. James's Hall, and Mr. J. F. Barnett, 41, Fenchurch-lane, W.

MR. SANTLEY'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.—On TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 21, Mr. SANTLEY will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, at which the following Artists will appear:—Vocalists: Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Madame Rita, Madame Florence Lancini, Miss Enriqueta, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Violin, Madame Norman-Neruda; Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Conductor, Mr. Thoulless. Sofa Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets, to admit four to Sofa Stalls, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and at the usual Music Warehouses and Libraries.

M. SAINTON'S Second and Third MATINEES of CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC will take place, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAYS, MAY 24 and JUNE 7, to commence at Three o'clock. Instrumentalists—M.M. Sainton, Amor, Waelteghem, and Lasserre. Pianoforte, M. Delaborde. Vocalists—Miss Julia Wigan and Miss Rose Martell (pupils of Madame Sainton-Dolby); their first appearance in London, Madame Rita, and Signor Federico. Accompanist, Mr. Thoulless. Reserved Stalls, Half a Guinea, to be had of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Mr. Hall, Hanover-square Rooms; M. Sainton, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; and at the usual Musicians' and Libraries.

MONS. ALEXANDRE BILLET'S First Recital of CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC, on THURSDAY, MAY 16, at ST. GEORGE'S Hall, at Three o'clock. Vocalist, Mdlle. Rosamunde Doria; Violin, Madame Camilla Uro; Violoncellist, Mons. Pague. Sofa Stalls (for the Series of three), One Guinea; Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d. Subscriptions received at the principal Music Publishers', and at the Hall, Langham-place.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FASHION-MODELS, most perfect fitting and cheapest in London. Tunics, 8d.; Princess, 1s.; Belgravia, or Kiltedrum, incomparably elegant costumes, 1s. 8d.; Boy's Suit, 1s.; Girl's Costumes, 1s. 6d. Postage, 1d. each. Twelve Beautiful Illustrations, post-free, 3d.—20A, Mortimer-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—DUVERNOY, Pianist.—TUESDAY, MAY 14. Quarter past Three, with Maurin, Wiener, Waelteghem, and Lasserre. Quartet No. 7, in F, Beethoven; Trio, Op. 9, in C, Mendelssohn; Quartet in D, No. 79, Haydn. Pianoforte Solos by Duvernoy. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; and Family Tickets (for Three), One Guinea, to be had of Lamborn Cook, and of Austin, St. James's Hall. Members can pay for visitors, Regent-street entrance. J. ELLA, Director, Victoria-square.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERTS.—Summer Series. The Subscription Concerts will be given at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY MORNING NEXT, MAY 13; Thursday Evening, May 23; Wednesday Morning, June 19. Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Marie Rose, Madame Trebell-Bettini, Signor Italo Campanini, Signor Agnesi, Signor Feli, and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir, at the first of Henry Leslie's Summer Concerts. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 3s. 6d., at the principal Publishers' and Libraries, and at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

Mdlle. BONDY begs to announce that her ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT takes place on SATURDAY, the 11th, at HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Commence at Three. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Family Tickets (to admit Three), One Guinea; Unreserved 5s.; at the Rooms, and of Mdlle. Bondy, 17, South Molton-street, Grosvenor-square.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—On FRIDAY, MAY 17, will be performed Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Subscription Concert. Principal Vocalists—Madam Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Agnesi. Band and Chorus, 1000 performers. TICKET NOTICE.—Revision of Prices: Gallery, 2s.; Balcony, 3s.; Balcony front rows, numbered, 5s.; Arena, 5s. and 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Boxes, £2 12s. 6d. to £2 5s. Tickets now ready at the Society's Offices, Exeter Hall; Royal Albert Hall; and Musicians'.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1872.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872.—The LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872 is OPEN DAILY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. The S.E. Entrance in Exhibition-road is Open from Eight a.m. to Season-Ticket Holders only.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.

There are FOUR ENTRANCES, Open from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. :—
1. South-east Entrance in Exhibition-road.
2. North-east Entrance in Exhibition-road.
3. North-west Entrance in Prince Albert-road.
4. North Entrance on east side of Royal Albert Hall.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872.—SEASON TICKETS for the LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872 NOW on SALE at the Albert Hall Ticket Office, and at the usual Agents'. Gentlemen, £2 2s.; Ladies, £1 1s.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872.—The Owners of SEASON TICKETS are entitled to ADMISSION to the Exhibition on ALL OCCASIONS when open, including the reserved days. To ADMISSION to CEREMONIES and PRIVATE VIEWS. To ADMISSION to the GALLERIES of the EXHIBITION TWO HOURS BEFORE the PUBLIC. To ADMISSION to the MUSICAL PROMENADES in the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS and MUSICAL RECITALS in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL in connection with the Exhibition.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872.—ADMISSION.—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s.; on Wednesdays, 2s. 6d., except on certain reserved days, which will be duly advertised.

EXHIBITION of PHOTO-MEZZOTINT PORTRAITS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, Musical, Dramatic, and Medical Celebrities, by Fradelle and Marshall, will be OPEN to the Public, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, at their GALLERY, 330, Regent-street, W. Admission by private card.

UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM.—An Exhibition of WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by WILLIAM SIMPSON, illustrating the Recent Explorations. PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. Thompson's), Ten to Six Admission, including Descriptive Catalogue, 1s.

EXHIBITION of WORKS of ART in BLACK and WHITE. NOTICE to ARTISTS.—It is intended to have an Exhibition of Drawings, Engravings, and Etchings in June next. Regulations can be had on application to the Secretary, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Sixty-eighth ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street. The EIGHTH EXHIBITION of PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS. MAY 13 and 14 are the days appointed for receiving Pictures. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.

"Prosperity to the Literary Fund. . . . The King." Such a line in the toast list of the association which held high banquet on Wednesday entitles the proceedings to a more special attention than it might be necessary to give to even a high-class festival with a charitable object. In the first place, English literature owes a debt (which may, happily, be warmly acknowledged without servility) to the intellectual and kindly-hearted King of the Belgians, who visited this country on the invitation of the managers of the Literary Fund, and for the express purpose of presiding at the dinner. In the next place, his Majesty's acceptance of the office, and still more, the significant yet unostentatious way in which he discharged its duties, indicate in the most gratifying manner the reality of the warm international feeling which unites one of the oldest with one of the youngest of free countries. If we may take a hint from Captain Sherard Osborne, who, in replying ably for the Navy, remarked that it was not for him to make a "Rule Britannia speech," we would say that, without needless reference to the Genius of Liberty, the festival of Wednesday was in no small degree a homage to the spirit which has made England what she is, and which will, we fervently trust, for ages maintain the fortunes of Belgium.

Mr. Disraeli, in proposing the health of the King—a toast which the accomplished orator gave with a gravity, not to say a solemnity, which was in the best possible taste, and which had the grace of a courtly conventional, though the language had nothing of convention—referred to the origin of the Belgian kingdom as the idea of a great statesman who sought to terminate the deplorable destiny which had devoted Belgium to dependence and devastation. Belgium was established on the basis of political neutrality. The idea, said Mr. Disraeli, had been received with sceptical contempt, but the principle had been triumphant, as our own eyes could testify. It was not for the speaker to lay stress upon the fidelity with which England had adhered to the idea thus described. It was not for him, in the presence of the King, to recall to the minds of the audience the fact that England, who hates war, "half unsheathed the shining blade" when the independence of Belgium was believed to be menaced, and was ready in the good cause to fling her armies upon Belgian soil to fight another Waterloo. But the thought must have been present to all who heard the orator, and it added warmth to the enthusiastic cheers which at his close drowned the opening notes of the Belgian national air, and were renewed with ardour when the King rose to make a patriotic as well as a gracious reply. In that recollection was the overwhelming answer to the folly which affects to believe that England no longer holds her place among the European nations, and there stood a monarch for whose throne she would have done battle à outrance had his challenger not taken counsel of wisdom. A literary gathering thus acquired a second meaning.

"The King's name was a tower of strength," and the festival was in every way a remarkable one. It was, however, rather in the special character of the assemblage, and in the fact that to the right and left of the King were seated what are called typical men, than in any very noteworthy eloquence that the occasion demands notice. The toasts were few, and most of the speeches were brief. Nothing could be happier than the King's allusions to his Royal relatives, and his Majesty's reference to the Prince of Wales indicated an appreciation far removed from mere eulogy. The mode in which the King recalled that famous volunteer visit which he did so much to render a grand success was dignified and reticent, but he gave flow to his feelings in his language in proposing the toast mentioned at the head of these remarks; and when the King, at the end, declared that he felt proud to occupy the chair, it was clear that he was speaking from his heart.

Of the unstudied and pleasant sailor utterances of the Duke of Edinburgh and of the graver cordiality of the Commander-in-Chief we need not speak. Very glad was an English assembly to welcome Count Beust, whose antecedents were well remembered, though he could not so well advert to them. Lord Stanhope had his graceful periods and his very happy quotation. We regret that the reporters, and, indeed, the majority of the audience, were unable to hear Archbishop Manning, who has always something to say to which men desire to listen. We understood him to be disclaiming an exclusive character for British literature, the toast he proposed, and to be showing how both its language and its ideas had been enriched from foreign

sources, and we certainly heard the Archbishop pay a deserved tribute to its general purity. He named, with short but fit praise, our historians, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman, and was not likely to forget "Lord Mahon." Dr. Manning must have noticed that silence was preserved during his observations, and may be assured that it was because they were lost upon nearly all the guests, to their great regret. Perhaps he will take his pen and make restitution. This loss was the only drawback to the pleasure of an occasion most gratifying in itself, but of unusual interest, for the reasons which we have endeavoured to assign.

THE COURT.

The Queen, the Empress of Germany, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service on Sunday, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. Thomas J. Rowsell officiated.

On Monday the Queen, the Empress of Germany, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, came to London. Their Majesties were escorted from Paddington by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen and the Empress were met by the Duke of Edinburgh. The Queen held a Drawing-room at the Palace, at which were present the King of the Belgians, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and Prince Suleiman. The usual state ceremonial was observed. Various presentations in the diplomatic circle were made, and in the general circle upwards of 250 presentations took place.

On Tuesday Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. The Duc de Broglie also had an audience of her Majesty to deliver his letter of recall. The Queen gave an afternoon party at the palace. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Empress of Germany, the King of the Belgians, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland and Viscountess Clifden, entered the Picture Gallery at five o'clock, and passed thence to the Blue Drawing-room, and afterwards to the Bow Drawing-room. Tea was served at six o'clock for the Queen and the Royal guests in the White Drawing-room, and for her Majesty's visitors in the Throne-room. Refreshments were also served in the State Drawing-room. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance, and various artistes had the honour of singing before the Queen. Upwards of 800 distinguished personages received invitations.

On Wednesday the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and her children visited her Majesty. The Queen, the Empress of Germany, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, drove to the Royal Albert Hall, and were present at the concert. The Royal cortège consisted of five carriages. Their Majesties were received at the entrance of the hall by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Lord Chamberlain. The King of the Belgians, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince and Princess Teck were also present at the concert. The Queen, the Empress of Germany, and Princess Beatrice arrived at Windsor Castle at seven o'clock from Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty held a Council yesterday (Friday). The Queen's dinner parties during the week have included the Empress of Germany, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess Schultenburg, Countess Schimmelpenninck, Count Fürstenstein, and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

The King of the Belgians partook of luncheon, on Saturday last, with the Queen and the Empress of Germany at Windsor Castle. The King also visited their Majesties, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Empress of Germany, during the week, has visited the International Exhibition, St. Thomas's Hospital, the German Hospital at Dalston, Baroness Burdett-Coutts's Cottages and the Columbia Fish Market, the Thames Embankment, and the Holborn Viaduct.

Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold went to the Royal Academy on Wednesday.

Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold have been present at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, during the week. Prince and Princess Christian went to Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, on Tuesday.

The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and the Earl of Kenmare has succeeded Lord Wrottesley as Lord in Waiting, to the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Milan on Monday week, from Venice.

Princess Louise presided, on Saturday last, at a meeting of the ladies' committee of the Loan Exhibition of Ancient and Modern Jewellery held at the South Kensington Museum. Princess Teck was present.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Tuesday, at a meeting of the committee for promoting the exhibition of ancient musical instruments, held at Clarence House. His Royal Highness will hold a levée, on behalf of the Queen, on Monday next, at St. James's Palace. The Duke will open the Dublin Exhibition on June 5.

The King of the Belgians has, during the week, visited the Victoria Embankment, the Royal Academy, and the International Exhibition. His Majesty presided at the Royal Literary Fund dinner on Wednesday. The King has entertained various Royal and distinguished personages at dinner. His Majesty has also been entertained by numerous members of the aristocracy, and has received and paid many visits.

Entertainments have been given, during the week, by Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Austrian Ambassador, the Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, the Countess of Loudoun, Countess Paulet, Countess Newburgh, Countess Frances Waldegrave, the Earl of Fife, Lady Caroline Ricketts, Lady Molesworth, Lady Carew, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord and Lady Delamere, Lord and Lady Abercromby, Sir Rainald and Lady Knightley, the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, and the Right Hon. the Speaker.

The Duke of Cambridge reviewed the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich on Tuesday.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bolton, C. N., to be Incumbent of All Saints', Darlaston, Stafford.
Bullivant, C.; Curate (sole charge) of St. Paul's, Tipton, Staffordshire.
Burfield, Henry John; Vicar of St. Mark the Evangelist's, Leicester.
Dyce, A. F.; Curate of Northam, Northumberland.
Lewis, J. D.; Vicar of St. Ann's, Nottingham.
Mayow, M. W.; Surrogate for the Diocese of Worcester.
Richards, J.; Perpetual Curate of Wotton, Cheshire.
Rowell, F. J.; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park.
Stothard, J. R.; Vicar of Northam, Southampton.
Winter, G. R.; Vicar of Switham, Norfolk.
Wood, J.; Vicar of East Cowton, Yorkshire.

Convocation stands adjourned until July 2. The result of its deliberations upon the Athanasian Creed is that that formula of the faith shall be maintained "in its integrity."

A handsome gold watch has been presented to the Rev. T. H. G. Robinson, Vicar of St. James's, Walthamstow, by the ladies attending his church; and the Rev. J. Bamforth, on his resigning the Curacy of Marston, near Oxford, has been presented with a handsome piece of plate by the parishioners.

A special service for Sunday school teachers was held, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday night, and the space under the dome was crowded. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Bishop of Carlisle on the dangers of the "philosophy and vain conceits" of the present day.

The new peal of twelve bells at Worcester Cathedral has been furnished with a set of chiming-hammers, by which simple contrivance the whole peal may be easily chimed for service by one person. The arrangement is the invention of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Rector of Clyst St. George, Devon, who first set them up, in the year 1821, at Bitton, Gloucestershire, where they have been used ever since.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

A successor to Dr. Norris, late President of Corpus Christi, has been elected in the person of the Rev. John Mathias Wilson, B.D., honorary Fellow of the college. Mr. Wilson is Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University, and Rector of Byfield, a piece of preferment worth over £1000 per annum, which becomes at the disposal of the college by Mr. Wilson's appointment as President.

The Rev. Isaac Gregory Smith, M.A., late Fellow of Brasenose College, and Rector of Tedstone-de-la-Mere, Herefordshire, has been elected Bampton Lecturer for 1873.

F. A. Keating, of Eton College, has been elected to the "Isaac Williams" Exhibition in Keble; an exhibition has also been awarded to C. Sanctuary, of Winchester College.

The Pembroke Scholarships have been awarded:—Classical—H. C. Wright, of Epsom College, and Cornish, of Lancing College; Mathematical—Todd, of King's College, London; Proxime accessit—Mitchell, of the City of London School. There were twenty-five candidates.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Thomas Rawson Birks, M.A. of Trinity, has been elected to the chair of Moral Philosophy, vacant by the death of the late Professor Maurice.

The following students have passed the theological examination so as to deserve honours. The names are arranged alphabetically:—Middle Bachelors.—Class I.—Appleton (a) and Clay (a b), Trinity; Curtis (a) and Foss (a), Christ's; Jeaffreson (a) and Kirkpatrick (a b c d), Trinity; Wanstall, St. Catherine's; Wood, W. S. (c), St. John's; Worledge, Caius. Class II.—Hankey, Trinity; Lake, Corpus; Marshall, St. John's. Class III.—Hughes, Sidney; Ireland, Trinity; Phillips, Christ's. Commencing Bachelors.—Class II.—Drake (a), Clare. Class III.—Alcock, Corpus; Kirby, Sidney. a, Passed satisfactorily in Hebrew; b, Equal for the Hebrew prize; c, Equal for the Scholefield prize; d, Evan's prize.

The prize for the best English essay on some subject connected with British history or literature has been adjudged to W. B. Odgers, B.A., law student of Trinity Hall.

The summer session of the Glasgow University was opened, on Tuesday, when lectures on chemistry, zoology, botany, and other subjects were delivered by the professors.

The annual election of scholars from Westminster School to the Universities was held on Tuesday, when J. F. Reece, R. W. S. Vidal, F. B. Lott, and H. E. B. Arnold were elected to Christ Church; E. R. Webster and C. E. Robinson to Trinity College, Cambridge. The Trippett Exhibitions were awarded to C. M. Lush and E. M. Mee; and further gratuities to H. H. O'Farrell and E. R. Webster. The examiners were the Rev. H. Salway and H. J. Hotham, with Mr. C. P. Ilbert and Mr. W. Niven, and they for the first time conducted an examination of the entire school under the new statutes.

The Oxford local examinations for the year 1873 will begin on Monday, June 2, at the usual centres. The examinations for the present year commence simultaneously at Oxford and Bath.* Brighton,* Birmingham, Cheltenham,* Exeter, Finchley, Gloucester, Leeds,* Leicester,* Lincoln,* Liverpool,* Manchester,* Margate,* Northampton, Nottingham, Southampton,* Southwark, Streatham-hill,* Swansea, Taunton,* Truro,* Watford,* West Buckland, Windermere, Windsor, and Wrexham, on Monday, May 27. Those marked with an asterisk are centres for girls.

The Bank of England directors on Thursday raised the rate of discount from 4 per cent to 5 per cent.

The right of Viscount Ashbrook to vote at the election of Representative Peers for Ireland has been established to the Lord Chancellor's satisfaction, and he has so reported to the House of Lords.

The Gazette contains a Royal Commission, appointing as Commissioners to represent British and Colonial exhibitors at the International Exhibition to be held at Vienna in 1873:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Sir Andrew Buchanan, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Cowper, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, Baron Acton, and Henry Arthur Brassey, Esq. Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen, Esq., is to be secretary.

The final portion of the Gillott Collection, consisting of pictures by old masters and water-colour drawings, was disposed of at Christie's on Friday and Saturday last. The only items of great interest in this portion were the drawings of Turner (one of the finest selections ever brought together), David Cox, and W. Hunt. Of the Turners, "Bamborough Castle," 20 in. by 28 in., was knocked down to a gentleman named Lane at 3150 gs. The same gentleman bought "Heidelberg," 13½ in. by 12½ in., for 2650 gs. Other drawings by Turner sold as follows:—"Patterdale," 810 gs.; "Powis Castle," 1210 gs.; "Windermere," 1950 gs.; "Brentburn Priory," 1060 gs.; "Zurich," 710 gs.; "Hastings Beach," 1100 gs.; and "Ehrenbreitstein," 2650 gs. Twelve drawings of the artist realised 16,430 gs. D. Cox, "A Farm," 430 gs.; De Wint, "Bird's-Eye View over a Ruin," 300 gs. W. Hunt, "The Restless Sitter," 390 gs.; and "Spring Gatherings," 550 gs. The last day's sale brought nearly 30,000 gs., making the gross amount realised for this collection 180,000 gs.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"Non dolet." We all learned this story in our youth, but those who have forgotten it may like to be reminded that Arria, or Arria, wife of Cecina Pactus of Padua, who was justly accused of joining an insurrection against Claudius, struck herself to the heart, in the boat that was taking her and her husband to Rome, and, handing the weapon to Pactus, remarked, in the above words, that "it was not painful." He accepted the hint and the dagger, and died beside her. No artist has painted this subject lately; but this by the way. There is, it seems, a lady extant who emulates Arria in all but one little point. In the pocket of a horsedealer who has just been committed on a charge of forgery was found a letter from his wife, which, when the bold spelling was put into conformity with convention, was discovered to contain most earnest advice to her spouse to put himself out of the way of earthly punishment. "Don't you let they have you, but you take something or other and put an end to it." By way of comfort, which is a wife's duty, she adds, "They won't care about you when you are dead, and I will bury you myself, and then they can't do anything to you." Lest this soothing utterance should not be strong enough, she pleads that, if her husband is caught, he will be transported for life, "and I would much rather know the end myself, and do you listen to me." Lastly, she gives him the most complete theological reason for his not hesitating, undertaking that for her sake he shall be called to no account for his sins. And yet there is a curious *non dolet*, though I do not suppose that she ever read Dr. William Smith's Dictionary. "It won't be long about." The only point omitted is a promise to imitate Arria's act. This may be implied, as she says "We do nothing but cry about you by day and by night;" but it is more probable that, living in an enlightened age, she has learned to "tread upon the Greek and Roman virtue."

Dr. Beke is not inclined to give credence to the gratifying news of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, and intimates that that rumour has been put into circulation by some whom he will not indicate, but who are supposed to wish to prevent the members of the Search Expedition from continuing their journey. This intention, he adds, will be frustrated, as Lieutenant Dawson and his party will proceed to the interior at the end of the present month. Captain Burton, on the other hand, does not think that the obscure language of a hasty telegram is a reason for distrusting its statement. By the "Stanley," with whom Dr. Livingstone is said to be, we are to understand is meant the gentleman who was dispatched by the *New York Herald* in quest of the missionary. That journal has as yet contained no news on the subject, or, at all events, has telegraphed no African news back to the Old World.

Of course it was rather rude of the French detective, who had so cleverly obtained the truth from the woman Dixblancs, to look surprised when English law did its best to prevent his telling it again. He ought to have remembered Sheridan's story of the exquisite good breeding of a banker's clerk of whom the wit had borrowed some money, and to whom he actually repaid it. "Didn't he look astonished?" asked a discourteous friend. "No," said Sheridan, "he was just going to look astonished, when he remembered his manners, and swept away the money as unconcernedly as if he had not given up any idea of seeing it again." But we will excuse a foreigner for not knowing our ways. Even M. Taine has not quite discovered all of them and all their wisdom. He does not know that it is expressly enacted by Magna Charta (or that English people believe so, which does as well) that it is better that a hundred criminals should escape than that one should be brought to justice in the way most conclusive of his guilt. Even the Judge, in charging the grand jury, was careful to respect prejudices against anything "un-English," but, happily, he was equally careful to point out that there happened, this time, to be evidence that rendered the prisoner's confession unnecessary.

The gallant Signor Palmieri, who held his post in the Observatory on Vesuvius, watching and registering the reports of his seismographs, while the mountain was roaring in the most hideous manner, and vomiting lava-floods around the fortress of science, has escaped all harm, and deserves honour from every scientific body in the world. For his endurance of the appalling horrors of the eruption was from no bravado, no curiosity, but was prompted by genuine devotion to science. The Government sent up a couple of carabinieri to protect him, of course, not against the mountain—even in a district where S. Januarius is invoked against burning lava—but against robbers, who have been rampant as usual in a case of grand disasters. He refused to let them risk their lives by staying, but they refused to let him stay without them; and it would have been melancholy had casualty happened to the brave soldiers, who insisted on doing their duty, though probably they regarded the philosopher as a very foolish person. The younger Pliny's account of the dreadful eruption of 79 (it can be most conveniently read in one of the volumes of the delightful "Ancient Classics for English Readers"—Mr. Blackwood's very "happy thought") might almost be reprinted as a special correspondent's despatch. Nature does not seem to have altered any of the processes in her awful laboratory, Vesuvius.

We appear to be more likely to have a new Wellington than to complete our tribute to the departed hero. Within a few months he will have been dead twenty years, and his "Fame" awaits her pedestal in the cathedral. But the Military Esar, for which a prize is gracefully given by the inheritor of his glorious title, has elicited proof that some of our young officers will be found of the right stuff for winning battles. Colonel Hamley, than whom there can be no better judge of such matters, has not been content with adjudging the prize, but, in the true spirit of his profession, has dealt out invaluable encouragement to a group of candidates who have shown abilities second only to those of the victor. The present Duke of Wellington may be said in this sense to be preparing the best kind of memorial of his illustrious father, and one of a sort which the great Duke would have admired more than sculpture.

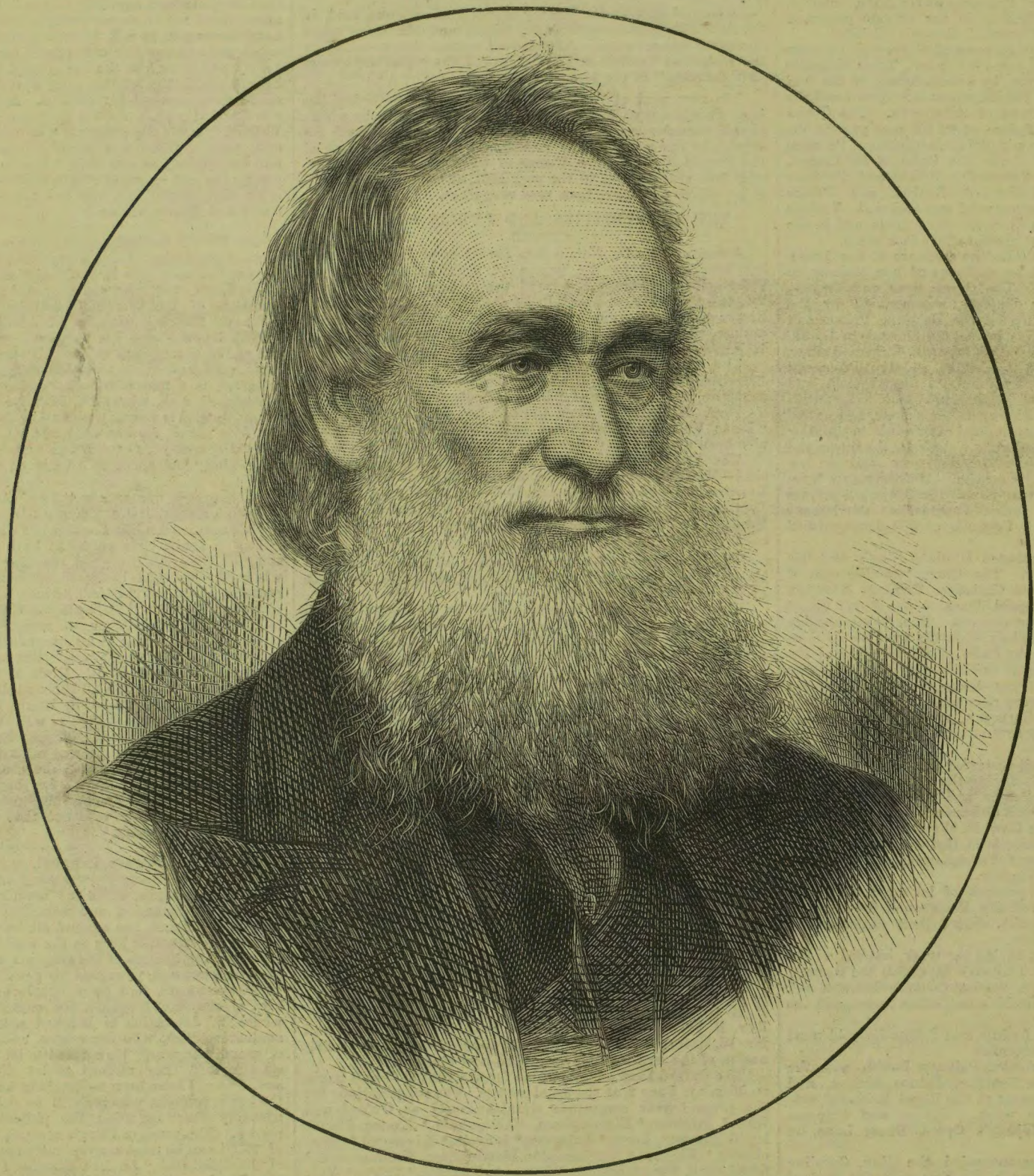
The author of "The Falcon Family" ought not to pass away without note being taken of our loss. He had ceased to write fiction, and it is to be regretted, for his touch was masterly. I have mentioned but one of his books (though others are full of merit); for it is the dominant woman of that story, Mrs. Falcon, who comes up like an institution of the country. She is the finest example I know of the greedy lady who as's for everything that she wants for herself or any of her bra's, and who pesters and perseveres until she gets it. She is absolutely shameless in her requisitions, and no sarcasm, coarse or delicate, has any more effect on her than it would have on the bird from whom she takes name. She is Marmion Savage's masterpiece; but he did so much other good work that we may lawfully murmur that he did no more—a rare epitaph for any kind of artist in these days.

THE REV. DR. MOFFAT.

The positive news which reached us last week of the safety of Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, in the interior of Africa, has been received here with great satisfaction. Naturally associated with the name of that adventurous traveller is the name of his wife's father, the venerable Robert Moffat, who has just received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge. It is but a few weeks since her Majesty the Queen, by her special desire, had an interview with Mr. Moffat at Gosport, where he chanced to be staying when she passed there on her way to Osborne House, Cowes. The labours of this remarkable man as an evangelical missionary to the savage heathen will abide in the recollection of those who feel an interest in such philanthropic enterprises of Christian zeal. Mr. Moffat was born at Inverkeithing, on the

coast of Fife, opposite Edinburgh, in the year 1795. In 1816, having been educated for the ministry, and entering the service of the London Missionary Society, he was appointed to go with John Williams to the island of Erromanga, in the Pacific Ocean, where, twenty-three years afterwards, Williams was killed. Meantime the destination of Robert Moffat was changed to South Africa, where he began his missionary work in Namaqua Land, on the west side of that continent, north of the Orange River. He was subsequently removed to the Trans-Vaal country, among the Bechuana, and resided many years at Latakoo and Kuruman, preaching, teaching, and civilising the people, over whom he exercised a very beneficial influence. In 1840, after being away from his native land more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Moffat came home for a short time. He published an interesting narrative of "Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa;" but

his greatest literary performance was a translation of the New Testament and the Psalms into the Bechuana language, the grammar and dictionary of which he was the first to study. Few Europeans have ever been so well acquainted with the disposition both of Hottentots and Kaffirs. He returned to live thirty years longer with the Bechuana; and the Kuruman missionary station, which was Moffat's home, became the starting-point for Livingstone's more distant exploring journeys. It was by the representations of Moffat, during his visit to Scotland in 1840, that David Livingstone, then a young man of twenty-three, who had been brought up for the medical profession, but had intended to go as a lay missionary to China, was induced to turn his course towards South Africa. Livingstone, soon after this, married a daughter of Moffat, and gained in that lady a worthy helpmate of all his undertakings. Since Dr. Moffat's final return to Britain, which was at Mid-



ROBERT MOFFAT, THE MISSIONARY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

summer, 1870, he has witnessed the anxiety felt by all classes of English society for the safety of his son-in-law, whom we may now hope to welcome amongst us before many months have passed.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING-MATCH.

The preparations on the Thames for the match between a London and an American four-oar crew, who row without a coxswain to steer the boat, have engaged the notice of riverside loungers during the last week or two; but the contest will not take place before Monday, June 10. The Atalanta Rowing Club, of New York, have sent over these four:—Dr. Russell Withers (stroke oar), whose present weight is 160 lb.; Theodore van Raden, 158 lb.; A. Hardy, 140 lb.; and Edward Smith (bow oar), 143 lb.; besides whom there are three men in reserve—James O'Neill, Waterbury, and Leroy—in case of illness or accident to the others. They manage the steering of their boat by the action of the bow oarsman's foot on a pedal attached to his stretcher and connected with the rudder by copper wires running along the bottom of the boat. The boat they have brought from New York is one built by Van Rohr, which is 41½ ft. long, 17½ in. broad, and weighs 110 lb.; this is considered too heavy for the race, but they have another boat coming by the next steamer, and they have ordered two here. The

Atalanta men keep their boat at Biffin's yard, Hammersmith, from which place they have exercised themselves in pulling up to Mortlake and back, to the satisfaction of their well-wishers. Their opponents likewise, four of the London Rowing Club, have begun regular practice.

MAY DAY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The May Day festival at the Crystal Palace was a public entertainment at which their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, and Prince and Princess Mary of Teck, formed a party in special remembrance of the happy restoration of the Prince of Wales to health since his dangerous illness in the winter. The total number of visitors was 26,198, of whom 16,232 were season-ticket holders, and 9966 were admitted by payment at the doors. The Princes and Princesses, who came at four o'clock, were joined at a later hour by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond and the Ladies Lennox, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Westminster, the Countess of Westmoreland, and other persons of rank. The first portion of the entertainment was a performance, in the grand Handel orchestra in the north transept, by 2500 singers and instrument-players, of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new "Te Deum;" followed by a mixed

concert, in which Mdle. Titiens, Signor Foli, and Signor Fancelli took part. This was noticed last week in our report of musical matters. After the concert their Royal Highnesses went into a private room, with their friends, and ate of a sumptuous luncheon, while looking through the windows at the gay scene in the Crystal Palace gardens, where the great fountains were playing; and they heard meantime, from the Grenadier Guards band on the terrace, the familiar air, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." As soon as it began to grow dark in the evening the illuminations by coloured fires in the gardens, where the fountains were again made to play in this artificial light, offered a beautiful spectacle. Then commenced a splendid display of fireworks. The first rocket of an amazing shower was fired by Princess Louise, with her own hands, through an electric wire from the balcony of the Crystal Palace. The devices of Mr. Brock, the pyrotechnist, were highly successful. Amongst them were two colossal figures of Britannia; the first mourning, with the motto, "Those painful, terrible December days;" and the second rejoicing, with the motto, "The nation rejoices." There was one representing the Ludgate-circus triumphal arch, through which her Majesty and the Prince of Wales passed on Thanksgiving Day to St. Paul's Cathedral. A golden cloud, studded with stars of various colours, had a very charming effect. A flight of twenty or thirty ten-inch shells, and other features of the exhibition, gave much pleasure to the company assembled.



INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OAR BOAT-RACE: THE AMERICANS LANDING AT BIFFIN'S YARD, HAMMERSMITH.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AT KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Whether the House of Commons appeared to advantage during the singular discussion on the subject of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Clare may be a matter of opinion. As to the perverted interest it produced there can be no doubt. The question had resolved itself so much into one of personal rivalry that of course all the talk was personalities; and everything in that way was exhausted by Sir Colman O'Loughlen when, with all his diffuseness and volubility, and some touch of animus, he was endeavouring to show that Colonel Charles White, the second son of a peer, with large Irish possessions, a Captain in the Guards, M.P. for Tipperary, one of the "golden youth" of London, a gentleman of prepossessing appearance, who had fiercely opposed the Government on the Irish Land Bill and on the Abolition of Purchase in the Army, ought not to be Lord Lieutenant of a county in Ireland in which he had no residence, though the holder of land bringing in a very large income. There were other candidates, who at least had the qualification of houses in Clare, in which they could live and hold the semi-courts of Lords Lieutenant; but the pretensions of some of them were so equivocal that it was deemed necessary by the Government to dispose of their claims by putting Colonel White into the place. Such, at least, was the substance of the rather cutting and contemptuous speech of Lord Hartington, to the delivery of which he roused himself considerably. Soon after the debate commenced Colonel White came in and took a conspicuous seat on the Opposition benches, but anon removed from it, and retired to a corner on the Liberal side, where he remained for a time. Except to those who are familiar with some of the inner life of the House, the reception which Mr. Stacpoole got would have been a surprise, and therefore it may be explained that he is well known and liked by almost all the members of all parties; but having a quaint way of speaking, and generally harping on one subject whenever he asks a question, he has become a chartered amuser of the audience, and always receives cheers mingled with good-natured laughter. On the present occasion there were special reasons for regarding him particularly; one of which, at least, was that he was a prime mover in the opposition to the appointment of Colonel White; so that he was hailed with even more than usual chuckling, and his reception culminated when he said that he was the exponent of the dissatisfaction of the whole of Ireland; the inference being that, for this purpose, he was himself the entire country. Seldom has Mr. Bernal Osborne been in a more fearful vein. Even his jokes were blisters; and the indignation with which he was swelling at the bare idea of such an appropriate and happy appointment being questioned was fearful, scathing, and next door to ludicrous. In due time Colonel White presented himself, and, suffering from a severe cold which produced hoarseness in his voice, it gave him the advantage of intensifying his tones when he had to exhibit emotion; and, on the whole, his assumption of mingled sorrow and dignity was not ineffective. By this time it was palpable that the prevailing feeling of the House was to scout the motion; and, though Mr. Horsman added his pronounced approval, and Mr. Dowse ran riot in drollery against the motion, and there was powerful physical effort by Lord Claud Hamilton and some plaintive ones by Lord Henry Scott in its favour, it was swamped overwhelmingly, and a scene which, if looked at in a certain sense, was nearly a painful one, was over.

Yet another defeat of the Government, on a prime bill of the Session, is at least remarkable, if it is not even significant. There is, however, this to be said of the carrying of Mr. Gordon's preliminary resolution on the Scotch Education Bill, which was objected to by Ministers, that it was more a triumph of party tactics than a regular political disaster. An over-confident belief on the part of the Ministerial managers that they could at an early hour sweep away the obstructive motion and get into Committee induced them to prevail on the Liberal members not to speak at all. This was a mistake, inasmuch as, when members on one side would have nothing else to do but to listen to a succession of speeches from members on the other, it is not likely that they will stay in their places, and doubtful whether they will come back if they go away. This state of things was craftily reckoned upon by the Opposition "whips," who got together and kept together all their men, and, moreover, induced so many of them to talk, in the face of the extraordinary silence on the Liberal side, that the debate was run on through the whole evening, or rather the night, with only slight and tardy assistance from the Government side. The opportunity given for twitting the Ministerialists was largely taken advantage of by the Opposition, and they had to endure endless small pokes from every "puny whipster," who gladly thrust himself into a debate into which he could not have intruded under a different state of things. Up to the last moment nobody, at least among the uninitiated, had an idea but that the Government would win; and it is said that the confidence in this respect of the Ministerial marshals of divisions was complete. It happened, however, that a few Liberal members—some of them being Scottish representatives "defected"—and, the Opposition being together in full force, the motion was carried by a small majority. As the division paper was handed to Mr. Gordon, while Mr. Glyn took his place on the wrong side of the table, the shouts of triumph which broke out were such as only Tory throats trained to give forth "view halloos" can utter, and which are wonderful in their spontaneity and strength when a Ministerial defeat is their moving cause.

The performance on the second reading of the Permissive Liquor Bill is becoming tedious by repetition. The principal actor (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) is a humourist of the first water undoubtedly, but probably he has begun to see that, though the opponents of the measure treat it as an organised Parliamentary joke, in so far as its substantiality and reality are concerned, it is not desirable that he should enter into that spirit and treat it jocosely himself. Thus it has happened that, though he was unable altogether to restrain his tendency to jocosity, he was in the main rather melancholy—in fact, presenting that sad side of temperament with which it has been proved that some of the most amusing comic actors that ever lived have been afflicted. There was, besides, a want of reality in the discussion, as regards the supporters of the measure, while the opposition to it ran higher than ever. Notably, Mr. Plimsoll, himself a teetotaler, struck hard at the bill when he related, pleasantly enough, some of his personal experiences of the futility of liquor law in America. So palpable was the current of argument against the measure, that it might have been thought that the efforts of Sir W. Lawson to get on a division before the fatal hour on a Wednesday, when a debate must stand adjourned, would have been accepted by its adversaries. But, perhaps it was desired that the number of its advocates should not be shown in a division list, and the course of technical postponement was adopted. If the fates are propitious, the bill may come on again this Session, in August.

The inhabitants of Aberdeen have resolved not to adopt the Free Libraries Act.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Church Seats Bill, having received some alterations, was, yesterday week, passed through Committee. A discussion ensued on the advantages of removing the college for the instruction of naval officers from Portsmouth to Greenwich. The Pacific Islanders' Protection Bill was read the second time, as was also the Epping Forest Bill, under a protest from Lord Salisbury.

On Monday Earl Russell, in reply to an appeal from Earl Granville, consented, after some hesitation, again to postpone for a week his motion with respect to the Treaty of Washington. Earl Granville will be prepared on Monday next either to present papers or to make a statement as to the condition and prospects of the negotiations with the Government of Washington.

Lord Dufferin moved, on Tuesday, the second reading of the bill to repeal the Party Processions Act. Lord Cairns congratulated the Government on the wise step they had taken, and expressed an opinion that the repeal of the Act would produce a beneficial effect in Ireland. The bill was read the second time. The report of amendments to the Prison Ministers Bill was agreed to; the Pacific Islanders Protection Bill passed through Committee; and the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill was read the third time and passed.

Thursday being Ascension Day their Lordships as usual did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Some conversation took place yesterday week about the delay in the completion of the Wellington monument in St. Paul's Cathedral. A long discussion took place on a motion made by Mr. Gregory to the effect that the case of the shareholders in the Bank of Bombay, which has failed, is one for the favourable consideration of the Government. He argued that the Government should recoup the shareholders in part at least for their losses. Mr. Grant-Duff could not consent to this. Several speakers urged that the directors of the bank should be prosecuted. Eventually the motion was negatived by 116 votes to 78. Mr. Fawcett moved a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient that the law officers of the Crown should take private practice. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General defended their position; and, after speeches from Mr. Bernal Osborne and Mr. Locke, the subject dropped.

When the House was asked, on Monday, to go into Committee upon the Scotch Education Bill, Mr. Gordon, the late Lord Advocate, moved a resolution affirming the necessity of maintaining religious education in the public schools, and delivered a long speech in its support, in which he maintained that no measure could be satisfactory to the Scotch which did not secure the instruction of their children in the Holy Scriptures. The Lord Advocate took exception to some of the recitals in the resolution, and opposed it as useless and unnecessary, because the Committee had without it full power to deal with the question. A long discussion followed, which resulted in the carrying of the instruction by 216 votes to 209. The further progress of the bill was fixed for Monday next.

Mr. Gladstone, on Tuesday, made a similar statement to that made by Earl Granville in the House of Lords on Monday, on the subject of the indirect claims in the American Case. At the invitation of Mr. Guildford Onslow, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the reasons why the Government intended to prosecute the claimant to the Tichborne estates, and why it had declined to prosecute in the case of Overend and Gurney. Sir John Hay then called attention to the frequency of collisions at sea, and moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether the present steering and sailing rules cannot be modified so as to reduce the present risk to life and property at sea. After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn. After a short conversation upon the subject of the election of aldermen, originated by Mr. W. Heygate, Sir Colman O'Loughlen called the attention of the House to the appointment of Colonel White, member for Tipperary, to the Lord Lieutenantcy of the county of Clare; and moved a resolution declaring that, as Colonel White had not resided in the county, and was unknown to the magistrates, and possessed no local knowledge, his appointment was of evil example, and ought not to have been made. The Marquis of Hartington defended the appointment, and, after a discussion, in which several Irish members took part, Sir C. O'Loughlen's motion was rejected by 257 to 41.

After the presentation, on Wednesday, of a considerable number of bulky petitions from various large towns in favour of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill, Mr. Glyn, on behalf of the Prime Minister, moved that no Committees have leave to sit on Thursday, being Ascension Day, until two o'clock in the afternoon. The proposal was condemned by Mr. Bouverie, who protested against it as an innovation, which would entail so much expense on the promoters of private bills that he was determined to take the sense of the House upon it. Ultimately a division was taken, which resulted in the defeat of the Ministerial motion by a majority of five, the numbers being 52 noes, against 47 ayes. In moving the second reading of his annual measure relating to the permissive prohibition of the sale of liquors, Sir W. Lawson explained, as on previous occasions, that it did not interfere with the powers now vested in the magistracy of determining as to the character of applicants for licenses, or as to the capacity of their premises, but that it simply provided that where a majority of the inhabitants of a district declared that they did not want a public-house, the magistrates should be deprived of the power to grant a license. Mr. Wheelhouse having moved that the bill be read the second time that day six months, a long debate followed, in the course of which the Home Secretary pronounced the principle of the measure both extravagant and unjust, and declared that it was monstrous to empower a simple majority of ratepayers altogether to suppress the sale of liquors. Sir F. Heygate, thinking there had not been sufficient time to consider its effect upon Ireland, moved the adjournment. A division followed upon that question, which was negatived by 369 to 15, or a majority of 354. As the time had now passed for continuing opposed business, the bill became a dropped order, and the debate was adjourned sine die. Mr. Bass brought in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; and Mr. V. Harcourt, a bill to amend the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871, so far as relates to molestation.

On Thursday the consideration of the Ballot Bill, on the bringing up of the report of the Committee, occupied the attention of the House during almost the entire night, there being nearly as many amendments on the paper as were moved when the measure was in its previous stage.

Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire and South Eastern Railways, was examined before the amalgamation committee on Monday. While deeming amalgamation almost a necessity in the present state of the railway system, he thinks that any arrangement which tends to destroy competition would be an unmitigated evil to the public and an injury to the smaller companies.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mdlle. Brandt made her first appearance in England on Thursday week as Leonora, in "Fidelio." The heroine of Beethoven's opera has found but few representatives capable at once of realising the sublimity of the music and the heroism and devoted love of the character, which thus affords one of the severest tests possible for a prima donna. Those who remember the magnificent performance of Madame Schroeder-Devrient (perhaps the finest embodiment of the part yet known) may have found it difficult to be entirely content with any subsequent representative—even Madame Malibran—although the latter was a greater artist, generally, than the former. If Mdlle. Brandt did not realise all that might be wished in her arduous assumption, she yet displayed sufficient merit, vocal and dramatic, to ensure her a highly favourable reception, and, probably, to lay the foundation of still greater success in future essays. The delivery of the great Invocation to Hope was marked by so much genuine feeling and dramatic intelligence as at once to prepossess the audience in favour of the debutante, who continued to maintain her position throughout the arduous music of the second act—the duets with Rocco and with Florestano, the trio with those two, and the great quartet in which the disguised Fidelio saves her husband, Florestano, from the assassination attempted by Pizarro, and is recognised as Leonora. We shall doubtless soon again have to speak of Mdlle. Brandt, who is the destined heroine in the promised representation here of Wagner's "Lohengrin." The performance of "Fidelio" just referred to included the co-operation of Madame Sinico as Marcellina, Signor Nicolini as Florestano, Signor Capponi as Rocco, Signor Bagagiolo as Pizarro, and Mr. W. Morgan as Jacquino.

What has been for several years a principal event in the opera season recurred on Saturday, when Madame Adelina Patti reappeared in one of her most charming performances—as Dinorah in Meyerbeer's most genial, and perhaps most equal, work—in its original French shape, entitled "Le Pardon de Ploermel," but now generally known by the name of the heroine of the pretty Breton legend of the drama. How exquisitely the great singer gives the music of the part—the dreamy "Slumber Song," her prominent share in the "Bell Trio," the brilliant bravura scena known as the "Shadow Song," and other incidental passages, need scarcely again be said. In grace and refinement of manner, mingled with artless simplicity, the performance was perfect, as heretofore; while in vocal sweetness and power it was fully equal to any previous occasion. Signor Graziani also appeared for the first time this season, in his accustomed part of Hoel—other characters (the goat-herd, Corentino, the reaper, and the hunter) having been, also as before, filled by Mdlle. Scalchi, Signor Bettini, Mr. W. Morgan, and Signor Capponi.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The début of Signor Italo Campanini took place on Saturday, when he appeared as Gennaro in "Lucrezia." This gentleman has been much talked of since his successful impersonation of Lohengrin in the version of Wagner's opera so named, recently produced in Italy; and great expectation was raised by the prospect of a tenor singer capable of representing those heroes of grand opera requiring capabilities, vocal and dramatic, that are now extremely rare. Signor Campanini's voice is pure and agreeable in quality, with a free command of the upper chest notes. He phrases well, especially in contabile passages, and is a good actor as well as a cultivated singer. His success was most decided—his first solo, "Di pescatore," having called forth the most enthusiastic applause, which was paralleled by that which followed his delivery of Gennaro's share of the great trio at the end of the first act, in which the beautiful cantabile singing of Signor Campanini, at the passage "Meo benigni," called forth a fresh demonstration of enthusiasm. The success of the singer was further manifested by his delivery of the introduced romance "Deserto in terra" (from Donizetti's "Don Sebastian") which was encoored with enthusiasm. Signor Rota also made a successful first appearance as the Duke Alfonso; and Mdlle. Titieni and Madame Trebelli-Bettini repeated their well-known powerful performances as Lucrezia and Maffeo Orsini.

The new theatre in the Strand, known as the Opéra Comique, was reopened on Saturday evening, under the management of Signor Montelli, for the performance of French opera. "La Fille du Régiment" was given, with the eminent singer, Madame Marie Cabel, as Marie; and Paer's slight one-act operetta, "Le Maître de Chapelle," introduced Mdlle. Emma Nelly, who was favourably received. These pieces were repeated this week. Of subsequent performances we must speak hereafter.

The first grand choral concert at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the large choir which has been for some months in training under the direction of M. Gounod was heard in various pieces of music, sacred and secular; and the occasion derived special importance from the presence of her Majesty the Queen. The selection commenced with a thanksgiving "Te Deum," composed by M. Gounod, containing some effective choral writing, and included several other pieces of church music by past masters, with and without organ accompaniment, besides some adaptations of old French melodies, arranged and harmonised by M. Gounod, who conducted. The choir is a very fine one, already numbering considerably more than 1000 voices; and the singing was remarkable for general truth of intonation and steadiness. Dr. Stainer, who presided at the organ, played, with great skill, Bach's grand prelude and fugue in E flat. The series of concerts thus inaugurated is to alternate between similar performances—operatic concerts supported by the principal singers of Her Majesty's Opera and popular concerts directed by Mr. Arthur Chappell.

The fourth and last of Mr. Henry Leslie's Subscription Concerts, on Thursday week, included a repetition of Carissimi's oratorio "Jonah," as performed at a previous concert, already noticed by us.

The twelfth season of Mr. Charles Hallé's interesting pianoforte recitals commenced, at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week. In his new series Mr. Hallé purposes to introduce some specimens of the recent productions of modern German composers; and his first programme included Brahms's pianoforte quartet in G minor, in addition to works of Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven. Mr. Hallé's coadjutors were Madame Norman-Neruda, Herr Straus, and M. Daubert—Mdlle. Drasdil having been the vocalist.

Miscellaneous concerts are now increasing in number beyond all possibility of detailed notice—which, however, is only necessary in very few instances, the majority of the programmes consisting of familiar materials and names. Among recent entertainments may be specified the annual concerts of the well-known pianists Mr. C. K. Salaman and Mr. Adolph Schlesser. The first of three matinées was to be given by M. Sainton, the eminent violinist, at the Hanover-square Rooms yesterday (Friday).

The concert of that clever pianist Miss Agnes Zimmermann took place last week, her own capital playing having been the chief feature. This was heard in Beethoven's solo sonata, op. 90; Mozart's sonata in F, with violin; a collection of pieces ("suite") for piano, violin, and violoncello—composed by herself; and Schumann's pianoforte quartet. The violinist, violist, and violoncellist were Mr. H. Holmes, Mr. R. Burnett, and Mr. R. H. Reed.

The Sacred Harmonic Society, having concluded its season at Exeter Hall, gave Haydn's "Creation," at the Royal Albert Hall, yesterday (Friday) week, when the principal solo-singers were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli—the conductor having been Sir M. Costa. "Elijah" is to be given on May 17.

The first of the series of Summer Concerts at the Crystal Palace took place on Saturday afternoon, when a varied selection was performed by several of the principal singers of Her Majesty's Opera.

Among the forthcoming musical events is Mr. Henry Leslie's first morning concert, on Monday next, May 13, at St. James's Hall. The vocalists will be Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Marie Roze, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Signors Agnesi, Foli, and Italo Campanini, who made so triumphant a début at Her Majesty's Opera last Saturday. Miss Elizabeth Philp's evening concert, is announced to take place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday next, the 16th inst. Miss Philp, well known as an excellent teacher of singing, is still more favourably and widely known by her charming compositions; and on this occasion several new songs by her will be introduced to the public. Among the many vocalists of note named on the programme are Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Poole, Madame Patey, Miss Philp, and Madame Liebhart; Mr. Whitney, Mr. Arthur Byron, M. Valdec, and Count d'Epineuil. M. Randegger, Herr Eisoldt, and others will accompany; and the instrumentalists will be Chevalier de Kontski and Madame Alice Mangold on the pianoforte, and Herr Auguste van Biene on the violoncello. Mr. John F. Barnett announces an orchestral and choral concert at St. James's Hall, for Monday evening, the 20th inst., when his two cantatas, "Paradise and the Peri" and "The Ancient Mariner," will be performed by special desire. The band and chorus, which will consist of 350 performers, will be conducted by the composer. Amongst the vocalists already engaged are Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Mdlle. Christine Nilsson and Mr. Santley are now about due in England, and we shall shortly have to record the re-appearance of the former at Her Majesty's Opera. Mr. Santley is to give an evening concert at St. James's Hall on May 21, and two morning concerts are announced by Mdlle. Nilsson, to take place at St. James's Hall, on June 5 and 24.

THE THEATRES.

QUEEN'S.

We have to report an extraordinary reception of a new and original comedy, by Mr. Richard Lee, on Saturday, at the Queen's, as well as the success in it of Mrs. Scott-Siddons, who sustains the part of its eccentric heroine. The play is entitled "Ordeal by Touch," but has nothing in it of mediæval incident. On the contrary, the manners are modern, and the interest is of altogether a novel kind. Of plot it has literally nothing, and the situations are wrought out of the characters of the dramatis personæ, not imposed on them. The scene is laid in France, in the present century, but the story has no special relation either to place or time. Madame Coralie (Mrs. Scott-Siddons), a sculptor, is an *a priori* philosopher in petticoats, and evolves from her own consciousness the information which she needs to influence a father to consent to his son's marriage with a lady to whom he objects. M. Ferron, the rich banker (Mr. G. Rignold), who has sat to her for his bust, is a grim, mysterious personage, and Coralie suspects that he has a secret. Her suspicion is confirmed when, accidentally grasping his arm, she causes him to shrink from her with horror. Assuming that she knows his secret, M. Ferron at first consents to her demands in a well-contrived and effective scene, but ultimately is induced to hesitate, and challenges her to reveal his name and history. Adroitly avoiding the difficulty, she gains time, and enlists in her cause the Chevalier St. Cyr, custodian of the criminal records (Mr. H. Marston), who just in the nick of time arrives with an extract which confirms her *a priori* conclusions—namely, that M. Ferron is a fugitive from the south of France, who had been a galley-slave. The revelation of this fact brings the haughty man to his knees. A further inspection of the official document, however, reverses the position of things. An indorsement states that the sentence against Ferron had been annulled on the death-bed confession of a criminal who had acknowledged to the murder of which Ferron had been unjustly convicted. Coralie now, on her knees, implores pardon of the injured man. No further obstacle, of course, exists to the happiness of the lovers. An underplot helps the main action. The Chevalier St. Cyr is an eccentric nobleman, who writes a letter to a Lady Peach, one of Coralie's sisters (Miss Isabel Clifton), proposing an exchange of houses, which Lady Peach, having under another name been a love of the Chevalier's, interprets into an offer of marriage. They meet to conclude the arrangement, when the Chevalier produces a paper of conditions stipulating for the absence of smoke, the soundness of the roof, ample stowage for good things, and the scrubbing and painting of the exterior. These conditions the lady, of course, misapplies; but ultimately the Chevalier is made aware of her identity, and redeems his early pledges. The success of the play is due greatly to its epigrammatic dialogue, which sparkles with antitheses that provoke frequent laughter. Mrs. Scott-Siddons's acting was replete with animation, and she delivered an epilogue with surprising force and point. She has, however, yet to acquire variety of pose and gesture, and to abandon some artificialities which induce mannerism. The scenery and accessories are all good. The author was twice called at the conclusion of the performance, which was throughout entirely to the satisfaction of the audience.

OLYMPIC.

Of all the French artistes who have undertaken to speak English Mdlle. Beatrice has been the most successful, and as an actress she has special excellences, combining vigour and repose. For rather a long period engaged in the provinces, she has educated a troupe of performers in a style of acting that ensures completeness in the cast and correctness in the mise-en-scène. Her company is unrivalled, and ought to read a lesson to our London managers. Transferred as it is now to the Olympic for a brief season, which the true playgoer will wish longer, it is employed in the interpretation of the French drama literally rendered. This service has been done for M. Victorien Sardou's comedy-drama, "Nos Intimes," by Mr. George March, under the title of "Our Friends." Most prominent of the parts is Dr. Tholosan, admirably represented by Mr. Henry Sinclair. Mr. Sinclair has never shown to such advantage before, and will certainly win an extended popularity by his impersonation of a striking and attractive rôle.

Maurice, the guilty friend, is well sustained by Mr. Frank Harvey; and Mr. H. Andrews, as Abdallah, makes a dashing Zouave. The good, patient, and lenient husband is finely represented, in his best and most quiet style, by Mr. Horace Wigan; his M. Causade will be long remembered to his honour. His wife, Cécile, was charmingly illustrated, in all the phases of the character, by Mdlle. Beatrice, who has much improved in her command of the English accent. Scarcely less beautiful is the acting of Miss Patty Chapman—who will be remembered by many as having been one of the ornaments of Mr. Charles Kean's company at the Princess's—in the pleasing part of Madame Vigneux. We must not omit in this brief review to notice Mr. T. N. Wenman, whose portraiture of the cynical Marécat is full of sterling merit. The comedy itself, so elegantly written and neatly constructed, is too well known for critical analysis now, but the number and significance of its dramatis personæ deserve a passing mention. The manner in which they are grouped is beyond all praise.

ST. JAMES'S.

The French plays continue to be successful. "Les Pattes de Mouche," "Nos Intimes," and "Dalliah" have given Mdlle. Fargeuil ample opportunities of exhibiting her excellent qualities. The latter rôle is one of her best. The piece also has much dramatic interest. M. Victorien Sardou's "Rabagas" was performed on Monday, M. Burton being specially engaged. With the aid of this great actor the venture looks promising.

At the Gaiety, on Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault reappeared in the drama of "Night and Morning" and "The Colleen Bawn." They were enthusiastically received. At the Globe Mr. H. J. Byron has produced a new and lively whimsicality, entitled "The Spur of the Moment," which is well calculated to lighten and vary the entertainments furnished by the conductors of this now popular house; and at the Prince of Wales's the revival of Lord Lytton's comedy of "Money" on Saturday was a success. It was well acted, and admirably illustrated with scenery by Mr. George Gordon.

A rare sort of recognition of merit has been made by Mr. Gladstone of the claims of Mr. Pennington to be regarded as one of our legitimate actors. Devoted to Shakspeare, Mr. Pennington is decidedly a good elocutionist, and, having attracted the attention of the Premier—perhaps as one of the heroes of the Balacava tragedy—succeeded in securing the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at the Royal Alfred Theatre. Consequent on this, an arrangement appears to have been made for his giving an "afternoon reading," at their mansion in Carlton-house-terrace, on Tuesday. The reading was honoured with the presence of Princess Louise and many distinguished personages. The selections read were from "Julius Caesar," act i. scene 2, and act ii. scene 1; also the closet scene from "Hamlet" and Macaulay's "Horatius." His deep, distinct voice came out finely during the delivery.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After the decision of the Two Thousand—one of the most interesting races ever run—the remainder of the Newmarket programme fell very flat. The Thursday was a veritable "off" day. Bauerfanger once more showed what a certainty either the Cesarewitch or Cambridgeshire, or very possibly both, would have been for him had he not been thoroughly exposed; and a very bad start, coupled with a 7 lb. penalty, proved too much for The Pacha in a two-year-old plate, which fell to Juliana, a very smart half-sister to King Hal, by Julius—Contadino, and a great credit to her young sire. On Friday Dutch Skater could not make Favonius gallop over the severe D. I.; and the One Thousand was the only other race worthy of comment. Notorious as is this event for its surprises, there has scarcely ever been such a complete upset of the favourites as on this occasion. Neither Violetta nor Madge Wildfire, who were about the best fillies of last season, finished in the first half dozen, and the race was left to Reine and Derelict, the two last quoted in the betting, the former of whom won by a neck after a very punishing struggle. Highland Fling was third, about three lengths from the second. The victory of M. Lefevre was very popular, as that of a man who keeps more than one hundred horses in training and races solely for honour and glory should be. Reine is a thoroughly French-bred filly, being a daughter of Monarque and the famous Fille de l'Air. She only ran once, and unsuccessfully, last season. Derelict also appeared once in public, when she beat Highland Fling at Goodwood, a result for which Morris, who was in the latter, was greatly, and, as it now appears, undeservedly, blamed.

There was some good sport on the first day at Chester. The Mostyn Stakes—the most important two-year-old event that has yet been contested—fell to The Leopard, by Sundeeah—Madame Clicquot; and, so far, the young and untried sires seem carrying all before them. Countryman came out in his best form and won a good race; and Lord Anglesey secured the Vale Royal Stakes with Acropolis, a daughter of Cellina by Citadel. The Chester Cup was, of course, the great event of Wednesday; but it has sadly fallen from its high estate, and only brought out a field of fourteen, and most of these were of poor quality. Hawthornden (8st. 8lb.) has done little to add to his reputation since he beat a very indifferent field for the Leger; Dalby (6st. 8lb.) is now eleven years old; and Paganini (8st. 6lb.) is by no means the horse that carried off the Goodwood Stakes and Ebor Handicap under such high weights. In fact, nothing ever had much chance with the first three, and Inveresk (5st. 12lb.), who stays much better than the generality of the Lambtons, beat Soucar (7st. 1lb.) by a neck, Napolitain (5st. 9lb.), who made the running, at a capital pace, for more than two miles, being only a head behind the second.

A sculler's race for £100 a side, between T. Winship, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and W. Biffen, of Hammersmith, which was adjourned from Monday, by order of the umpire, in consequence of a foul, was rowed on Tuesday afternoon, over the usual Thames course, and resulted in an easy victory for the North countryman.

"FILIAL LOVE."

This very large and noble drawing, by Mr. Carl Haag, which worthily occupies a place of honour in the Water-Colour Society's present exhibition, may be quoted with Mr. Dobson's lifelike group, called "Baby's Tea" (of which we shall have an engraving next week), as exemplificatory in a remarkable degree of the superiority of the method of painting transparently employed by the earlier masters of water colours. Mr. Haag has sought for greater depth in his shadows than Mr. Dobson, and there can be no question that, for force and breadth of effect, this drawing has no parallel in the present exhibition—Mr. Dobson's group, however, being equally remarkable for breadth and beauty of colour. A power is attained by Mr. Haag which, on the scale of this work, is generally supposed to be only within the reach of oil-painting. Yet it

might hardly be credited by some, without close inspection that the artist has entirely abstained from the use of body colour. The most brilliant lights of the old man's white head-cloth and hoary beard are obtained by scraping up the surface of the paper, so that the resultant roughness shall catch the light—an expedient sanctioned by the practice of the early water colourists. The scraper is also used with extraordinary skill and effect to render the rich texture of the old man's raiment. The subject of the drawing requires no elucidation, and it could gain little from any attempt at enforcement of its pathos from the pen. The text which the painter quotes forms at once its best title, motto, and commentary: "My son, help thy father in his age, and grieve him not as long as he liveth." Among his Eastern experiences, Mr. Haag probably himself witnessed this incident of a youth lovingly leading a blind old father, among the rough stones and prickly cacti, on his desert way; and the representation is, doubtless, entirely faithful to Oriental customs and costumes.

"NORTH AISLE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY."

It is astonishing that English artists so seldom think it worth their while to favour us with subjects or views from Westminster Abbey. Surely they can hardly appreciate, with any approach to adequacy, the matchless and inexhaustible mine of architectural beauty, picturesque effect, and historical suggestion which lies apparently unexplored or neglected in this marvellous edifice. We chance to have opportunities, from time to time, of hearing the opinions of foreign artists of distinction on the Abbey; and all have expressed themselves in terms of unbounded amazement and enthusiasm regarding the interior; all have declared that it has no rival, in some important respects, in Europe; and all have expressed extreme surprise that many of our artists do not make it a constant study, do not devote their lives to its illustration, and do not derive from it historical material in abundance. Turner, it is true, painted a few views in the old Abbey; Leslie of necessity had to introduce portions of the choir into his picture of the Queen's Coronation; and a few other artists have been attracted to the ancient Church of St. Peter and shrine of the Confessor; still, we repeat that it has been strangely neglected. On this account, therefore, the more deserving welcome is the excellent drawing by Mr. S. Read, here engraved from the exhibition of the Water-Colour Society. The view is a most impressive one, whether as regards its picturesque effect or its historical associations. To the spectators' right is the monument erected six centuries back to Henry III., the rebuilder of all this central portion of the Abbey, and whose monument, with that (adjoining) of his Queen, Eleanor, are, after the shrine of the Confessor himself, the most interesting tombs in the edifice. The style of these tombs is evidently Italian, their mosaics (which resemble those of the Confessor's shrine) and their spiral columns are identical with those of St. John Lateran, at Rome. The disputes as to the authorship of the beautiful effigies above the tombs—whether "Master Torelli" or Torelli (?) executed or superintended more than the King's statue, whether the sculpture of the Queen's effigy is English or Italian—will probably never be settled. To the left of the ambulatory is the Chapel of St. Paul, crowded with historical monuments from the fifteenth century, where also is Chantry's colossal statue of James Watt. Mouldering banners of some of the old knights are seen hanging from the walls. The vista is closed by the mysteriously rich and solemn masses of the Henry V.'s screen and the entrance to the chapel of Henry VII.—those darkling portals so incomparably impressive through which you emerge into a scene of dazzling, lavish, overpowering magnificence.

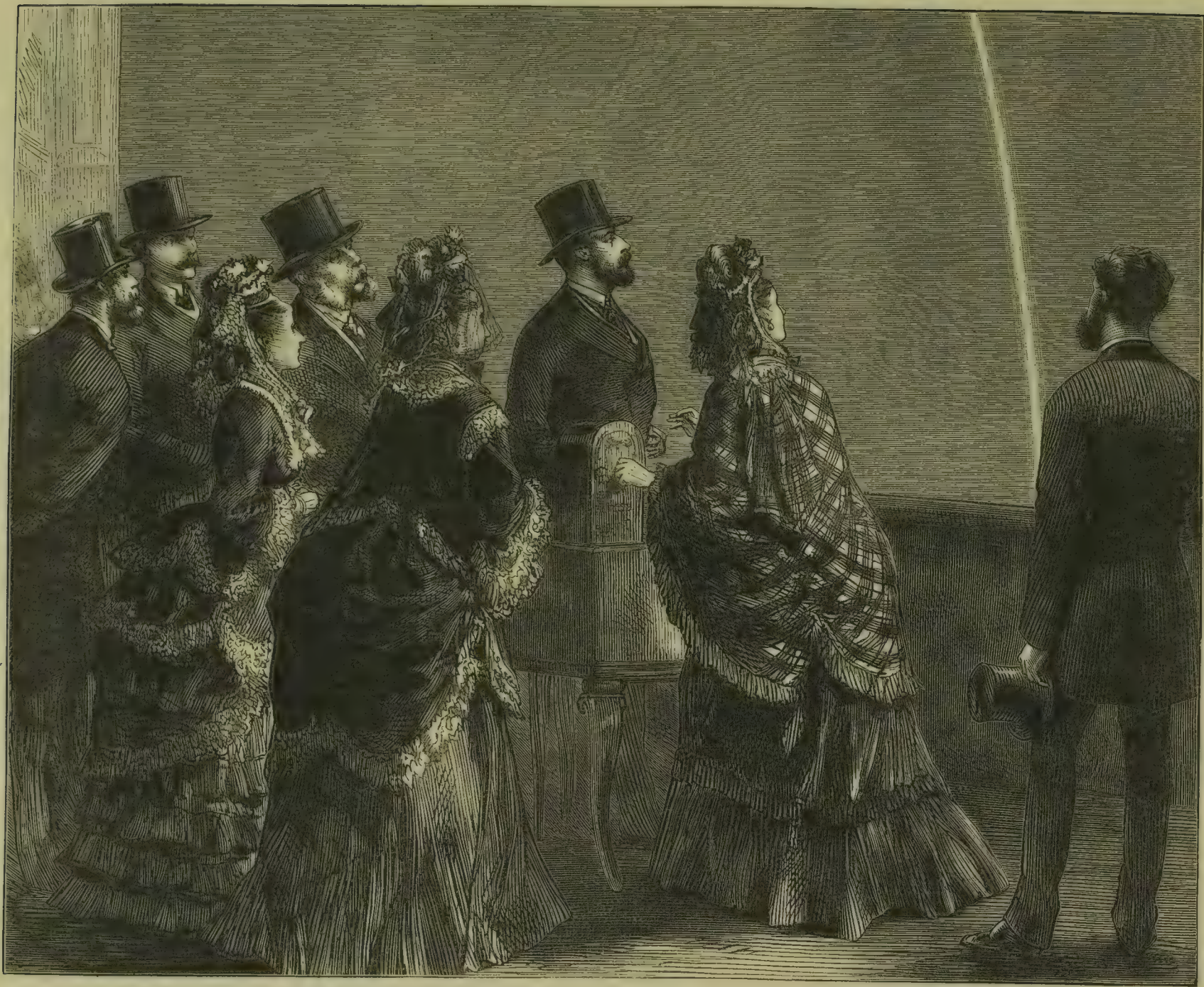
ALHAMBRA WATER-CARRIER.

Mr. Ansell, like his old friend and art-colleague the late John Phillip, still divides his attention between Scotland and Spain. Few artists who have made acquaintance with the picturesque south of Spain early in their career ever quite forsake their *premier amour*. Scarcely a year has passed that Mr. Ansell has not added to his long, varied, and interesting illustrations of the inhabitants, manners, customs and costumes, scenes, and sites of the Iberian peninsula. There are, besides the one engraved, others in this present Exhibition of the Royal Academy which will be noticed in the proper place. The subject before us is simple enough; but those who have visited Spain will best appreciate how characteristic and necessary a personage is the water-carrier in that thirsty land, where in many districts the water supply is very scant, and where in the towns there has been as yet but little of the energy and enterprise that have rendered for us anything like a counterpart to the figure in this picture a being of an extinct race. The water-carrier of the Alhambra, in the picturesque costume of his class, is come to the crazy old well to replenish the great jars—a tremendous load when filled—which his ass will toil under so patiently up and down the steep roads of Granada. At the well he must needs have a chat with the half-Moorish-looking girl that so good-naturedly gives a feed to his beast; and to indulge in the eternal cigarette is equally inevitable. We need not add that the Spanish ass is a much finer animal than the ordinary British donkey, but this specimen seems to be particularly sleek, and handsome, and strong.

ST. MILDRED'S, POULTRY.

The scheme for uniting the parishes of St. Mildred, Poultry, and St. Mary Colechurch, with St. Olave, Jewry, and St. Martin Pomeroi, has been put in execution. St. Mildred's Church being now removed, a portion of its site has been thrown into the public way, to widen the Poultry. The improvement was effected by the Commissioners of Sewers, and half the cost contributed by the Metropolitan Board of Works. St. Olave, Jewry, is henceforth the church of the four parishes. The church of St. Mildred has long had little more than a nominal congregation, so that religious observance will not suffer by the demolition. With regard to the appropriation of the proceeds from the sale of the materials of St. Mildred's Church, and of its site, £2000 is to be expended for a rectory-house of St. Olave's, Old Jewry; £4000 for improving, re-seating, and keeping in repair the church of that parish; with benefactions to those of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St. Ann, Blackfriars. A short historical memoir of the old church may here accompany the illustration we have engraved.

In the Poultry, anciently occupied by the poulterers' stalls of Stocks Market, was built the chapel of St. Mildred, "in Pulletria," as the old records have it, dedicated to St. Mildred, the first Abbess of Minstre, in the Isle of Thanet, the daughter of Mervald, son of Penda, King of Mercia. The earliest presentation to the church occurs in 1325. This edifice was taken down and rebuilt about 1456, and both the old churches have been ably described by Mr. Milbourn to the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, as we quoted at the time. A shrine, or tabernacle, to the honour of the Saint existed in



THE CRYSTAL PALACE MAY-DAY FESTIVAL: PRINCESS LOUISE FIRING THE FIRST ROCKET.

the church as late as 1500. Among the notable persons buried in the second church was Thomas Tusser, whose famous work passed through twelve editions in fifty years, and is thus commemorated in his epitaph:—

Here Thomas Tusser, clad in earth doth lie,
That sometime made the "Points of Husbandrie;"
By him, then, learneth thou maister:
here learne we must,
When all is done we sleepe and turne to dust.
And yet through Christ to Heaven we hope to goe,
Who reads his books shall find his faith was so.

The second church was destroyed by the Great Fire, in 1666; and within ten years, St. Mildred's was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, at the cost of £4654, when the parish was united with that of St. Mary Colechurch, the church of which stood at the south end of Old Jewry. The east end of St. Mildred's was the best portion of the exterior; the south side, next the Poultry, had well designed details; and at the west end was a tower 75 ft. high, with a gilt ship, half-rigged, for the vane. The interior was a simple room, with a flat ceiling, coved at the sides. The gallery, pews, and pulpit were of oak. Among the benefactions recorded is one of sacramental plate, £130, from Christ's Hospital, 1657, on condition that they should receive a child out of this parish once in five years.

So many changes have already taken place in the same locality that it may be interesting to note a few. In Mansion House-street the new premises of the Union Bank and the Equitable Assurance Company occupy the site of Lub-



ST. MILDRED'S CHURCH, POULTRY

bock's Banking-house, bequeathed by Sir Martin Bowes to the Goldsmiths' Company, in Elizabeth's time. Hard by Alderman Cowan, the wax-chandler, kept shop, with a gilt beehive sign; he received a baronetcy in 1837. We long remember one old fruit shop, a relic of Stock's Market. St. Mildred's-court was formerly Scalding-alley, for here the poulterers scalded their poultry, which they sold at their stalls in the main street. The court was also called Coneyhope-lane, from the sign of three conies (rabbits) hanging over a poulterer's stall at the lane end. No. 25, Poultry, was the King's Head Tavern, kept, in Charles II.'s time, by William King, whose wife, happening to be in labour on the day of the King's Restoration, was anxious to see the returning monarch, and Charles, in passing through the Poultry, was told of her inclination, and stopped at the tavern to salute her (Nichols). The King's Head was to the last celebrated for its "lively turtle." Here, also, was the Rose Tavern, famous for its wine; also, the Three Cranes, where met "the Mendicants' Convivial Club," subsequently removed to Dyot-street, St. Giles's. Hatton (1708) calls the Poultry "a broad street of very tall buildings." No. 22 was Dilly, the bookseller's. Here Dr. Johnson first met Wilkes; and here Boswell's "Life of Johnson" was first published. Dilly was succeeded by Mawman. No. 31 was the shop of Vernor and Hood, publishers of "The Beauties of England

and Wales." Hood was the father of Thomas Hood, the wit and humourist, who was born in the Poultry in 1798. "There was a dash of ink in my blood (writes Tom); my father wrote two novels, and my brother was decidedly of a literary turn."

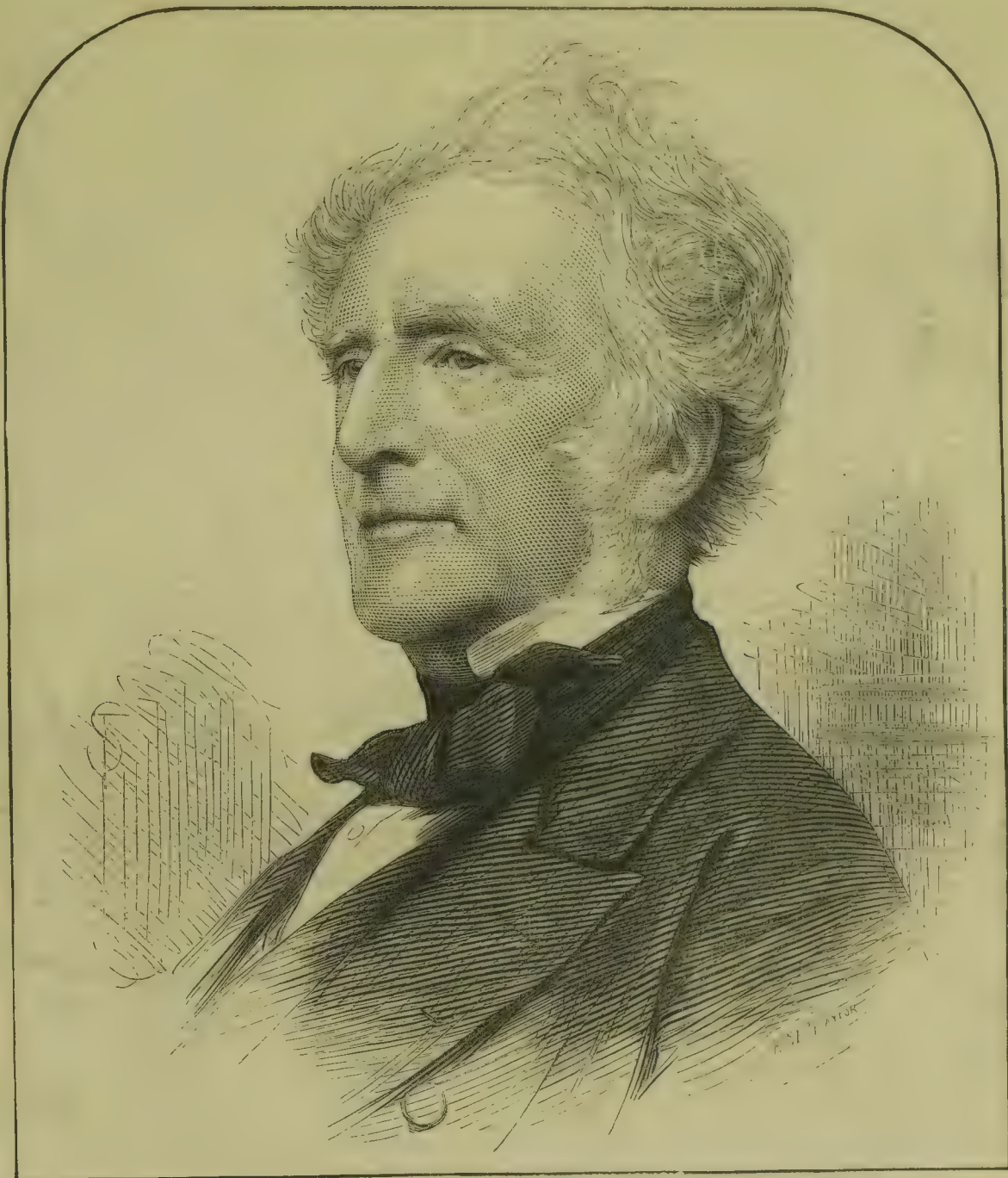
Just eastward of Grocers' Hall Court was the Poultry Compter, a Sheriff's prison, the only one in London with a ward set apart for Jews, and the only prison left unattacked in the riots of 1780. To the Compter were sent prisoners committed by the Lord Mayor, and to the prisoners were given the broken victuals from the Mansion House feasts. "Doctor Lamb," the conjuror, died in this prison, Jan. 13, 1628, after being chased and pelted by the mob across Moorfields to the Windmill in the Old Jewry, where, being felled to the ground with a stone, he was carried to the Compter, and there he died the same night. For this outrage the City was fined £6000. Here died six Separatists, who had been committed by Bishop Bonner for hearing the Scripture read in their own house. The last slave imprisoned in England was confined in the Poultry Compter in 1772: this was "Somerset the Black," the result of whose trial established the axiom that as soon as any slave sets his foot on English ground he becomes free. The Poultry Compter was in a ruinous condition in 1806. There were two strong rooms, studded with nails, for felons; but the debtors were allowed to walk upon the leads with the gaoler Hatton says, "Such as disturb the peace of the City at night were committed here. It hath been a prison for some hundreds of years past, and might possibly be called *Counter*, because those there detained were obliged to account for the cause of their commitment before they were set at liberty." At length the

dismal old prison was taken down, and, in 1819, was erected on its site the Poultry Chapel. The first minister, appointed in 1819, was the Rev. John Clayton, who resigned in 1847; he was succeeded by the Rev. S. B. Beryne, the Rev. D. Spence, and the Rev. D. Barker. Here is a weekly noonday service every Thursday, beginning at 12, and closing at 1 o'clock, which is very numerously attended. The parish of St. Mildred contained about seventy-six houses, with the back part of Sir Robert Clayton's famous palace in the Old Jewry, which was taken down in 1863. The narrow roadway of the Poultry has been a sort of experimental pavement-field of wood, iron, stone, cement, and asphalt; its street architecture is now in a transition state, in which ornate stone edifices are taking the place of the brick buildings of two centuries since.

A testimonial, in the shape of an elegant silver épergne, has been presented to Mr. J. W. Billingham, vestry clerk of St. Mildred's and St. Mary, Colechurch, by the parishioners, in acknowledgment of his efforts to complete the satisfactory arrangement now made.

THE LATE PROFESSOR WESTMACOTT, R.A.

The late Mr. Richard Westmacott, R.A., Professor of Sculpture at the Royal Academy, who died at Kensington a few days ago, was a son of Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., the sculptor of the Pitt and Fox monuments in Westminster Abbey, of several statues of naval and military heroes in St. Paul's, and of the Achilles statue, dedicated to Wellington, at Hyde Park Corner. The father of Sir Richard and grandfather of the late Richard Westmacott was also a sculptor. The gentleman recently deceased was born in London in 1799; he learnt sculpture under his father's eye, and in 1820 he went to Italy, where he spent some five or six years in studying the galleries of ancient art.



THE LATE RICHARD WESTMACOTT, R.A., PROFESSOR OF SCULPTURE.

Soon after his return to England, in 1827, he began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. In 1838 he was chosen an Associate of that body, to the full honours of which he was admitted in 1849, and in 1857 he was appointed Professor of Sculpture. He had retired some years from the active work of his profession, but was well known both as a lecturer and a writer on artistic subjects, upon which he contributed largely to encyclopædias and other serial publications. He was also well known as the author of an essay "On the Colouring of Statues" and of a "Handbook of the Schools of Sculpture." Among his more purely ideal works are "Venus and Ascanius," "David the Slayer of Goliath," "The Cymbal-Player" (in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire), "The Girl and Faun," "Venus Teaching Cupid," "Paolo and Francesca," "Blue Bell," and "Angels Watching," the latter forming part of a monumental group. To these, however, should be added the statues on the pediment of the Royal Exchange; a bas-relief, "Go and sin no more," the recumbent monumental figure of Archbishop Howley in Canterbury Cathedral, and that of the late Lord Hardwicke at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire.

SILVER TROPHY OF MUSIC AND POETRY.

The elaborate artistic work lately completed by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Regent-street, and shown by them to her Majesty the Queen and Princess Louise, at Windsor Castle, is valued at £6000. Its material and workmanship, as well as the beauty and significance of its design, merit particular notice. It is of repoussé silver, relieved with steel damascened with gold, affording a rich contrast of colours.

A vase in the Renaissance style stands upon a plateau 6 ft. long. On one side of the vase are represented four of the Muses; the obverse bears the other five of the Celestial nine, each Muse holding her appropriate insignia. The handles of the vase carry escutcheons, one bearing the names of four illustrious poets—Homer, Shakspeare, Molière, and Byron; the other, those of four celebrated musical composers—Handel, Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart. The summit of this vase bears two genii, gracefully grouped, one holding Apollo's lyre, the other testing the harmonic strain. At each side of the vase, seated in a recumbent attitude, is a draped female figure, the two representing Music and Poetry. Each is attended by a genius, with different accessories, which indicate their respective pursuits. The whole composition is easily understood by referring to the series of bas-reliefs placed continuously round the outer border of the plateau, illustrative of epic or heroic poetry, tragedy, comedy, ode, elegy, satire, sacred, military, dramatic, bacchic, dance, and pastoral music. Between the reliefs in the centre of the plateau, but immediately under the vase, are two oval bas-reliefs—Pegasus occupying one, and bearing an appropriate genius typifying Inspiration; the other a winged and rapidly-flying griffin, carrying the genius of Imagination. Various masks, and other fanciful emblems and trophies, complete the decoration of this work. Our illustration gives some idea of the harmony and beauty of the design. It has taken the artist, M. Morel Ladeuil, six years of constant toil. It is still on view at Messrs. Elkington's new rooms in Regent-street. M. Morel Ladeuil, who is in their sole employment, was the artist of the Milton Shield, now in the South Kensington Museum, and of the Table, representing the "Dreams of a Husbandman, a Minstrel, and a Soldier," purchased by the Prince of Wales.



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LAW AND POLICE.

The Court of Common Pleas decided, yesterday week, that the "Claimant" shall not be permitted to proceed with his action for the recovery of the Doughty estates unless he first pays the costs incurred by the defendant in the late trial. It appeared on the affidavits that the costs of the defendant in that case would, when taxed, amount at the very least, to £40,000.

The Master of the Rolls has made an order for the winding up of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company.

German diplomas for English practitioners have been discontinued by a decision in the Court of Exchequer. A physician named Andrews, who practised in Shrewsbury, had been fined £20 by the magistrates for putting "M.D." on his brass plate and cards. He appealed to this Court, stating that he had received a diploma from the German College of Physicians. The Court gave their unanimous decision in support of the magisterial conviction.

A decision of Vice-Chancellor Bacon has been reversed by the Lords Justices in the case of an alleged infringement of patent in a brick-cutting machine. The Vice-Chancellor dismissed the bill with costs, being of opinion that the novelty of the patent could not be sustained. Their Lordships, on the contrary, held that the plaintiff had established the novelty and utility of his invention, while the defendants had failed to make out their case of alleged anticipation.

A solicitor who had omitted to have his name expunged from the jury list was told at the Central Criminal Court that he could not be relieved from serving when summoned, as, under the new jury law, exemptions have to be specifically claimed.

A hoary-headed sinner of small stature, who gave the name of Henry Seymour, and admitted that he was seventy-five years of age, was charged at Marlborough-street, on Saturday, with bigamy. Some amusing incidents were related as to his last marriage, and the case was remanded.

At Bow-street, on Tuesday, Mr. Vaughan expressed his regret that he could not order the cat, in addition to four months' hard labour, in the case of a ruffian named Thomas Hill, charged a second time with violently assaulting his wife. Driscoll, at the same court, was sentenced to six months, for kicking in the most brutal manner a woman with whom he lived.

On Wednesday, at the Worship-street Police Court, a tailor named Gower, thirty years of age, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for a gross outrage on a lady, whom he knocked down in the street. At Clerkenwell, a begging-letter impostor, giving the name of John Spenser, was sent to prison for twenty-one days, with hard labour. At Hammersmith a wife-beater was awarded six months of the like punishment.

The May Sessions of the Central Criminal Court opened on Monday. The cases tried during the day were not of much importance. A Post-Office sorter, named Parker, was, on Tuesday, sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing a letter containing 210 stamps. Some important cases were before the Court on Wednesday. The trial of Margaret Dixblanc was postponed till next Session, in consequence of an affidavit sworn to by the prisoner's attorney that it was absolutely necessary for the defence that witnesses should be produced from France and Belgium. The case of Edmund Edmonds, a solicitor of Newent, charged with causing the death of his wife, which had been removed, under Palmer's Act, from Gloucestershire to London, was also taken and adjourned. The defence set up was that the charge had been got up by Dr. Bass Smith, whom the accused had opposed in his bankruptcy. The "Peculiar People," George Hurry and his wife, Cecilia, were brought to trial for neglecting to provide medical aid for their children, who died from small-pox; it was alleged, in consequence of such neglect. The wife was acquitted, as acting under the influence of her husband; and, though the jury found the man guilty, he was discharged on his own recognisances, upon promising to obey the law in calling in a medical man in case of sickness. On Thursday the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of Mr. Edmonds.

In opening the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, Sir William Bodkin regretted that he had a larger calendar than usual—twenty-two misdemeanants and 102 felons. At the Surrey Sessions there were twelve misdemeanants and forty-four felons. Of the whole number only two could read and write well, while twenty-three could boast of neither of these accomplishments.

At Chorley, on Tuesday, Mr. J. Quin, a manufacturer of indiarubber, was summoned by the Government inspector for a breach of the Factory Act. A youth named Salisbury had been engaged in the mill, and on April 23 and 24 he worked thirty-two hours "at a stretch," without cessation except at meal-times. At the end of the thirty-two hours the lad fell amongst the machinery, and was killed, and it was believed that the accident was due to exhaustion. Mr. Quin was fined £10 and costs.

At Preston a large building, seven stories high, used as a malt store and kiln, fell last Saturday, whilst fifteen persons were at work within it. Two of these were killed.

NEW MUSIC.

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FINE ART
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



"UNE FILLE DES CHAMPS." BY BOUGUEREAU.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

"UNE FILLE DES CHAMPS."

This picture of a "daughter of the soil," by M. Bouguereau, may perhaps be known to some of our readers; it has been exhibited in London, and, we believe, also in Paris. Be this as it may, probably no better example could be found of the merits and defects of a certain class of French pictures, the subjects of which are rather associated with than drawn unsophisticatedly from rustic life. The French intellect, with its infinite tact, and taste, and fickleness, came to see that the artificiality or lasciviousness of Watteau, Greuze, and Boucher were—being too obvious—*maladroit*, and therefore of *mauvais ton*. In like manner on the stage, though it mattered little whether the plot was moral or entirely the reverse, there must be no *grosièreté*, no false art; everything must be exquisitely polished and faultless in style. Some of the painters, in the reaction to which we allude, concealed their voluptuousness, their *doubles entendres*, and their meretriciousness, under a truth to nature, external refinement, and careful elaboration that were unexceptionable. Others, such as Troyon and Frère, went *tout bonnement* to nature, and produced true and noble, or simple and pious, work. Others halted somewhere on the way, and among them was M. Bouguereau. This figure is not vulgarly sensuous in the least, although the forms incline to the voluptuous; but it has none of the rude traces of labour, none of the weather stains proper to a daughter of the soil. The face is of a type common enough; but the pensive expression is that of a poetess, the *pose* that of an actress, the costume that of the *bal masqué*. Yet the *art*—so far as regards the draughtsmanship of the contours and the sculptural modelling—is faultless, as appears more or less in our very careful Engraving. But what we have most to complain of in the pictures by M. Bouguereau is their textures, particularly in the flesh; there is no idealisation here, rightly understood, only artificiality unmitigated. Thin, bloodless, colourless, smooth as ivory, excruciatingly pretty, they may resemble wax-work or the exotics of the conservatory; but they are nothing like living flesh and blood, in town or country.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The eruption of Vesuvius, which began on the night of the 23rd ult., and has now subsided, has been tremendously magnificent, but has, unhappily, been attended with the loss of many lives. We are enabled, by the aid of our artists and correspondents, to give some illustrations in this week's paper. A brief account of the subject is desirable for the reader's convenience. The famous volcanic mountain is situated near the shore of the Bay of Naples, eight miles due east of the city, but a little farther by road or railway. Along the coast road, with which the railway is nearly parallel, are the towns of Portici, with Resina adjacent, Torre del Greco, and Torre dell' Annunziata, on the way either to Castellamare or to Nocera and the southern provinces. These are towns with from 10,000 to 16,000 inhabitants in each. The seaward declivities of Vesuvius come down to these places, or very near them. Resina, just beyond Portici, is actually built upon the volcanic tufa and lava which still cover part of the ancient Herculaneum; and Pompeii is scarcely a mile beyond Torre dell' Annunziata, ten or eleven miles from Naples. Both Herculaneum and Pompeii, flourishing cities of the Roman Empire, were destroyed by the memorable eruption of Aug. 24, A.D. 79, in the reign of Titus. Herculaneum was overwhelmed with burning lava and Pompeii with showers of ashes. This eruption caused the death of Pliny, the naturalist, who was then in command of the Roman fleet in the bay; it is described by his nephew, Pliny the younger, who was there to see it. Lord Lytton's fine historical romance has made it familiar to English readers. Its effect was to break down the steep rampart on all that side of the mountain nearest to the sea, leaving a comparatively easy ascent from Resina to the central cone; the north and east sides of the mountain still remain high and steep as before. It will be understood that the ancient form of Vesuvius, taken altogether, was a circular rampart inclosing an elevated flat space, three or four miles in diameter, the centre of which was the cone that holds the grand crater. Monte Somma, the northern portion of this natural wall of circumvallation, is 3747 ft. high, and the Punta del Palo, the highest point of the central eminence, is 3949 ft.; but the edge of the crater has been much altered by successive eruptions; its height is usually about 4000 ft. Between this middle eminence of Vesuvius and the Monte Somma is a deep hollow, or valley, called the Atrio del Cavallo, extending from west to east, on the north side, the farthest from the usual ascent by Resina. The unbroken range of those outer cliffs, north and east of the active volcanic centre, protects the inland country, on these sides, from the overflow of lava, though not from the fall of ashes. But the lava-streams have, on several occasions—notably in 1737, in 1767, in 1794, and in 1806—poured down in vast volume to the neighbourhood of Torre del Greco, Resina, and Portici, destroying vineyards, farms, cottages, and villages, to the great distress of the people. At the western end of the Atrio del Cavallo, nearest to Naples, is a ravine called the Fossa Grande, through which the flood of molten lava, during an eruption, gets an outlet from the basin of the Atrio del Cavallo. Here, overlooking those hollow recesses of the mountain, is the hill of the Hermitage, 2080 ft. high, where is erected a meteorological observatory, under the charge of Professor Palmieri. The geological composition of the mountain is such as to lead to the supposition that it was formed by volcanic action under the sea before the upheaval of its site by the same mighty force. The lower rocks consist of a whitish tufa, made of pumice-stone and ashes, with shells of some marine species yet living in the Mediterranean, and with erratic blocks of limestone, often crystallised by intense heat. Upon these beds of tufa, which are more than 1000 ft. thick, lie alternate strata of hardened lava and scoriæ or ashes, inclined outward, by the loose nature of these materials when deposited, at an angle of 30 deg. to 40 deg. in the upper part. This is the slope of the central cone; but the lower parts, where the lava, having cooled in its descent, was less fluid, show a more gradual incline, and in some places are nearly level. Such is the general description of Vesuvius; we now give a few particulars of what a visitor may see there.

Starting from Naples, the train takes you to Portici or Resina. At the latter place is an office where horses and guides may be hired. Ladies who cannot ride or walk must here get chairs to be carried in; but all who can ride mount their horses or donkeys and start. The way is at first through the narrow back streets of Resina. Going out of the town, gardens and country houses are passed, and the vineyards from which the Lachryma Christi wine is produced. All the ground beneath is formed by volcanic eruptions of Vesuvius; it consists of beds of lava and ashes. The town of Resina itself is separated from ancient Herculaneum by a layer of lava 80 ft. deep. That is the depth of the stream of liquid fire which came and covered the old city, and filled in every street and house, burning up everything that would burn. Since then a fertile soil has been formed over it; trees and gardens, flowers and vines, are growing here; houses, streets,

and churches are built here, perhaps in their turn to become underground by some future catastrophe. After two or three miles of the ascent, which is very gentle and pleasant, the Observatory begins to seem nearer, and the scene of the great eruption of 1859 is approached. That eruption, which continued six months, took place high up, and on the north side of the mountain, where there were but few houses. As yet the lava is uncovered with soil or vegetation, and is now hard, and of a dirty purplish brown. It looks as if it had come out liquid, but pasty—not a limpid stream, but like thick matter squeezed out of a wound. It now covers a space about a mile in length, and of irregular width, perhaps a quarter of a mile in lateral extent. It is curiously contorted, some of it like coils of rope; but to an eye accustomed to battle-fields there is a look as of fragments of bodies, as if some dreadful struggle had taken place. Even Milton's fallen angels come into one's head, and the fancy that this was the spot where they fell might easily be credited, for here are the fragments all squashed and bruised into each other by concussion of the fall. At ordinary times, even yet, a little smoke may be seen coming out of the mass. The Observatory stands upon a long ridge extending from south to north. By the use of instruments the scientific men can tell when an eruption of the mountain is imminent. There was, previous to 1859, a carriage-drive as far as the Observatory, but the lava carried it away. The path goes along the crest of the ridge from the Observatory, and then slightly descends as it approaches the base of the cone. Here the horses must be left, and one must either use one's legs, or be carried in a chair with poles, or employ some of the men who attend to give helping hand to the visitor by placing a rope round one's waist and going on before in the character of a tug. But anyone with an ordinary amount of leg-power may easily climb the cone; even ladies need have no difficulty if they take a rest once or twice. The cone is simply formed of the ashes, dust, and stones thrown out of the crater; its slope is nearly the same as a railway embankment. At the top is a level place, whence it slopes gently up to the crater on the eastern side. This is all of a beautiful primrose colour, from sulphur; many jets of steam of various sizes issue out of it. The sulphurous vapours oblige you to approach the lip of the crater from the windward side, and it is not easy to tell its size when you stand looking at an impenetrable mass of rolling white smoke, which, if you get too near, is quite suffocating. But the dimensions of the crater at the upper part, round its lip, may be 30 ft. or 40 ft. in diameter. When the smoke is wafted a little aside you can see cones of sulphur standing up, of a bright yellow colour, but showing browns, pinks, and clear ashen greys mixed with the sulphur tint. The word crater suggests a hole; but the impression produced by looking at it is rather that the smoke filters upwards through the loose materials, just as it does on the outside of the crater, where no actual hole can be defined. It is the custom for visitors to bring up eggs and other articles of food, which they will cook at the hot places where the fumes come out; so their breakfast or lunch can be taken hot, and is generally enjoyed after the long climb all the way from Resina.

The eruption which has just taken place, though exaggerated estimates of the loss of life were current in the newspapers a fortnight ago, seems to have been really the greatest that has occurred in the time of this generation. On the first three or four days, after its beginning on the 23rd, there was a great concourse of spectators, Italians and foreigners, along the road from Resina to the Observatory, where they spread themselves over the old hardened lava-bed, to get a better view of the red-hot flowing lava in the Atrio del Cavallo. Multitudes stayed there late in the evening. Suddenly, on the morning of the 26th, while hundreds of people were standing near the Observatory, two wide cracks opened in the ground upon which they stood, and a volume of stifling, burning vapour was discharged, with a mass of liquid lava, which rolled down the hill so fast as to threaten to cut off their retreat. Their fright and confusion were terrible; several persons, who were suffocated by the fumes or crippled by the intense heat of the ground under their feet, could not escape, but fell down and died. Many others would have perished but for the help of stronger men, who dragged them off the lava to the road by the Observatory, whence they were sent down to Resina in carriages. This disaster happened soon after sunrise on Friday, the 26th, most of the people there having passed the whole night on Vesuvius, for the purpose of enjoying the grand sight of its natural fireworks. About twelve were killed on the spot, and the same number have since died of the injuries they received; none of them were English. There has been no destruction of life among the native inhabitants of the hamlets and villages around Vesuvius, but great destruction of property. The villages of San Sebastiano and Massa di Somma, below the outlet of the Atrio del Cavallo, were almost buried in the shower of cinders and ashes. King Victor Emmanuel, who was at Naples, with Signor Lanza, his Prime Minister, gallantly led a party of soldiers and labourers of every class, on the 27th, to the rescue of the people in San Sebastiano; and the municipality of Naples sent money, food, clothing, and medical aid for their relief. The lava stream which descended to San Sebastiano was 16 ft. deep. This village, with a population of 1900, is about seven miles from the city, on one of the four roads that lead to the summit of Vesuvius. There were great fears for the safety of Torre del Greco and other places on the coast, the view of which from Naples was long hidden by clouds of smoke. Many of the inhabitants fled from their homes. Along the shore of the bay, the glare of fires from nine different craters, opened in unexpected parts of Vesuvius, had a bewildering effect on distant observers. The general consternation gave rise to a belief that the extent of the calamity was much greater than it proved in fact.

The two views of the eruption, a day scene and a night scene, as beheld from the isle of Capri, nearly twenty miles distant, were sketched by Mrs. S. Anderson, the lady artist, whose pleasing picture entitled "Wait for Me" appeared as one of our Coloured Illustrations. The following letter is from our own correspondent:—

Naples, April 29.

The sketches of Vesuvius, as seen from Capri during this fearful eruption, which your clever artist has sent you, are exact representations of this wondrous spectacle. She, however, equally with your correspondent, must feel how impossible it is, either by pen or pencil, to describe the scenes which those who gaze upon them have never seen before, and, it is to be hoped, will never see again. For several days, indeed, Vesuvius had attracted all eyes by the beauty of its displays; but on Thursday night, or, rather, early on Friday morning, the mountain burst into one blazing mass of living fire; for though it would be more scientific to speak of mouths opening here and there, and streams of lava descending north, south, east, or west, the spectacle must be taken as a whole, and that was fearfully grand. How the mountain roared and thundered for four-and-twenty hours continuously pen or pencil cannot describe; but your artist has cleverly represented the result—the tree of dust and smoke, rising up and spreading abroad its branches; or, dropping the usual comparison, the gigantic

cauliflowers, we would rather say, which grew and swelled until they reached the zenith. Laterally, towards the east, their forms were broken. How beautifully were the involutions of this huge shape irradiated by the western sun; and, as night came on, how terribly sublime it appeared, as one mass of fire! There is a stream of lava running down behind a ridge on the left, at the back of Torre del Greco. It lighted up the heavens far and wide, and at that moment was destroying rich lands and fair villas, and carrying ruin down on San Sebastiano and Massa di Somma. There is another stream running down over the centre of the mountain, between Torre del Greco and the Monastery of Camaldoli, threatening destruction to the former, a town of 20,000 souls. Happily its course is arrested; the people, however, have fled, and are crowding the streets of Naples, or huddling together in barges in the port. Lying across the sea there is, not a path, but a broad road of light connecting the island with the mainland. Had you faith enough, you might walk upon it, so full of reality and light does it appear. Your artist has laid it down. We have witnessed the spectacle from every point of view—from afar off, close under the jets of smoke and vapour; from half-deserted towns at the base, and from this great Babylon; but from nowhere has it appeared so perfect in its proportions, so complete in its form, as from that azure island which looks like a lion, as L. E. L. well wrote, crouching at the entrance of the Bay of Naples. Its beauty has died away, and is now succeeded by a phase of awful grandeur. A heavy black cloud of dust rises up continually, and spreads abroad over sea and land, indicating, as one might imagine, the approach of the day of doom. We are smothered here in Naples, wrap up our heads and faces, carry umbrellas as in a storm of rain, still that insidious sand finds its way into our eyes, ears, mouth, and lungs, and we ask when and how will this end? And all this time the mountain is rumbling and roaring, and our windows are shaking, and sleep is impossible.

MIDLAND COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM.

The foundation-stone of a large asylum for the reception of patients afflicted with idiocy, belonging to the middle classes or society, was laid, on Thursday week, at the village of Knowle, in Warwickshire. This institution has arisen from a private establishment formed there by Dr. Bell Fletcher, of Birmingham, the good example of which soon engaged the sympathy and support of his neighbours. It was not, however, until the summer of last year that the decision to provide a suitable building for the midland counties was arrived at. An appeal was then made to the public for funds, and a sufficient sum having been promised, the committee resolved upon proceeding with the first section of the building. It is estimated to cost £25,000, and will provide accommodation for 250 patients. At a quarter to one o'clock the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons for Warwickshire assembled at the Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, and, after opening the lodge in the usual style, proceeded to Knowle by two trains specially chartered for the occasion. The Earl of Ripon, Lord President of the Council and Worshipful Grand Master of the Order, was announced to lay the stone; but at the last moment a telegram was received by Lord Leigh, Provincial Grand Master for Warwickshire, announcing that the Earl was detained in London, "on business of great public importance." At Knowle station the Masons, properly attired, and representing nearly one hundred lodges in Warwickshire and adjoining counties, formed a procession and proceeded to the ground. It is estimated that there were upwards of 1000 Masons in the procession. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Lord Leigh, who, with the other chief officers of the court, appeared in the insignia of the Grand Lodge of England. The mallet used was the one with which King Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of St. Paul's, A.D. 1673, and the sword was formerly in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk, and originally belonged to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden.

The ladies who were present afterwards brought their offerings, purses of money, for the benefit of the new institution.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DEVELOPMENT OF BELIEF AND CUSTOM AMONG SAVAGES.

Mr. Edward B. Tylor, F.R.S., on Tuesday week, gave the first of a course of six lectures on the Development of Belief and Custom amongst the Lower Races of Mankind. In his introductory remarks he commented on the regular, systematic action of men in society, referring to Quetelet's statistical method, and exhibiting, by a diagram, the condition of a whole nation, physical, intellectual, and moral; and he then pointed out the existence of a mean or typical standard of every society, representing the stature, intelligence, and virtue of the greatest number. Ethnology, like statistics, he said, deals with tribes, as represented in bodily, mental, and moral condition, by the mass of average men. There are beliefs and customs naturally produced everywhere among tribes at about the same level of culture in all ages. Thus, wherever an aristocratic class is found there exists the idea that manual labour is degrading; and hence savages in Brazil, the South Sea Islands, and other places let their finger-nails grow long, as an indication that they are not compelled to work. Another instance of the reproduction of similar practices is the habit among barbarous tribes of giving number-names to their children, to be replaced by more distinctive ones as they grow up. Magic, however, being based upon the unrestricted association of ideas, is of all practices that most naturally and necessarily developed among races at a low level of culture, of which the symbolic dances resembling the motions of the kangaroo, buffalo, and other animals are examples. The North American Indians wound an effigy or other object with the hope of injuring the man or beast it represents, with the same view that wax figures were maltreated in mediæval times in Europe; and Mr. Tylor exhibited two onions, stuck full of pins, and having a ticket with a person's name on it, which had been, with a similar object, suspended in the chimney of a public-house at the village of Rockwell-green, Somersetshire, a few weeks ago. He then alluded to the "couvade," a practice, common among savages, of nursing the father instead of the mother after the birth of a child, and protecting him from any injury, as based upon a belief in sympathetic action, and he referred to certain similar notions respecting god-parents and god-children still existing in Germany. From the subject of magic Mr. Tylor drew the following important inferences. Man's mind is so constituted that the action of association of ideas necessarily led him, in early stages of civilisation, into the erroneous beliefs to which the occult sciences belong, and it can only be in later ages, when experience has accumulated, that this misleading mental action can be successfully counteracted. The great estimation in which witchcraft has been held bears also on the question how far the universality of a belief indicates its truth. Ancient and general authority appears to prove simply the operation of ancient and general causes, tending to produce belief; but it remains for more advanced science to show whether this belief is unsound or sound.

MECHANICAL EQUIVALENT OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., began his fourth lecture, on Thursday week, by referring to the old theory that the atoms of bodies are surrounded by atmospheres of caloric, and that to the swelling of these atmospheres is to be ascribed the expansion of bodies by heat. After showing how a lead ball is heated by squeezing in a press or hammering on an anvil, he said that formerly the heat was considered to be squeezed out of the lead as water is out of a sponge. A certain capacity for heat was also ascribed to a body, and the appearance of heat in it when pressed was held to be due to a diminution of this capacity. An example of the production of heat by the compression of gases was given in the fire-syringe, in which German tinder or an inflammable vapour is kindled by compressing hydrogen gas or atmospheric air. The specific heat of various bodies—that is, their different powers of holding heat—was next considered. Balls of various metals, heated to a uniform temperature by immersion in hot oil, were placed on a cake of wax, through which they sank at different periods; an iron ball passed through first, being followed successively by copper, tin, and zinc, while lead and bismuth made very little way. Dr. Tyndall then proceeded to show how these phenomena are explained by those who reject the material theory of heat and regard it as a kind of motion which may be generated, transferred, or extinguished (that is, the dynamic theory). Among other experiments, a lead weight was raised to the ceiling by a small engine and allowed to fall; and it was stated that precisely the same amount of heat expended in overcoming the force of gravitation when the weight was raised was restored when the fall was stopped by striking the ground. When Dr. Tyndall retarded the fall, his hand received the heat caused by the friction, which arrested the gravitating force. In like manner the muscular, magnetic, and electric forces may be generated by heat and re-converted into it. This has led to the determination of what is termed the mechanical equivalent of heat—the quantity of heat sufficient to raise the temperature of a pound of water one degree Fahrenheit having been found equal to that generated by a pound weight falling to the ground from a height of 772 ft.

CRYSTALS AND CIRCULARLY POLARISED LIGHT.

Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., treasurer of the Royal Society and of the Royal Institution, at the Friday evening meeting, May 3, gave a discourse on the optical phenomena produced by crystals when submitted to circularly polarised light, illustrated by a series of beautiful experiments. Light is said to be circularly polarised when the vibrations are circular, as distinguished from plane polarisation when they are rectilinear. These circular vibrations may be produced by combining two rectilinear ones; and to aid in producing them Mr. Spottiswoode employed a "quarter-undulation" plate—that is, a plate of mica split to such a thickness that one of the two rays into which plane polarised light is divided on entering it is retarded by an odd number of quarter-wave lengths behind the other. The optical phenomena produced by crystals submitted to polarised light are of two kinds:—1, those arising from the use of parallel light, consisting of broad sheets of colour; 2, those due to convergent light, consisting of rings and brushes, specimens of both which were exhibited by the use of Nicol's prisms and other apparatus, and commented on at some length. A new method of applying circular polarisation to test the character, positive or negative, of both uniaxial and biaxial crystals, by observing the changes in the rings produced, was exhibited and explained. Beside other interesting experiments, the dispersion of the planes of polarisation effected by the passage of plane polarised light through a plate of quartz cut perpendicular to the axis was rendered visible by interposing the plate between the polariser and a uniaxial or biaxial crystal when the analyser was at 90 deg. (i.e., when dark brushes are formed); in this case the brushes ceased to be black, and were tinged throughout with colour. Most vivid effects were produced by moving the analyser backward or forward, according as the quartz was left-handed or right-handed. When an additional polariser and quartz plate were employed between the source of light, and the whole system previously used, it was found that, by turning the polariser, each ray of the spectrum was in turn extinguished, and the whole field tinted with the complementary colour, the brushes appearing to revolve about their centres as the tints varied continuously from one end of the spectrum to the other. When the polariser was turned still further round, the tints which had changed continuously from red to violet, or the reverse, changed suddenly from violet to red, or the reverse, and the brushes jumped suddenly back to their original position. This last arrangement, Mr. Spottiswoode said, may be employed to examine the phenomena of the dispersion of the optic axes produced by certain biaxial crystals themselves. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., the President, was in the chair.

THE NEBULÆ OR STAR CLOUDLETS.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, B.A., hon. secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, devoted his fourth lecture, on Saturday last, chiefly to the Star-Cloudlets, or Nebulæ. Of these five only were known to ancient astronomers; Halley reckoned six, and Derham sixteen more; Lacaille discovered forty-two in the southern skies, and Messier raised the number of known northern objects to 103. The Herschels, however, exceeded all others in the results of their observations; the elder Herschel discovered no less than 2500 nebulae, Sir John added about as many more; and the total number of known nebulae now amounts to nearly 6000. Mr. Proctor next considered the telescopic aspect of an object which is in a certain degree intermediate between the stellar groupings of the galaxy—the splendid double-star cluster on the sword-hand of Perseus; and he mentioned an objection to Sir William Herschel's supposition that this object is a projecting part of the Milky Way, showing that the various orders of stars seen within the double cluster must be regarded, not as lying at very different distances, but as really differing from each other. He passed thence to the various orders of nebulae, pictures of which were projected on a screen by means of the electric light; and he quoted the lines in which Tennyson (in a note to the first edition of "The Palace of Art") describes the objects revealed by the telescope of the Herschels—

Regions of lucid matter taking forms,
Brushes of fire, hazy gleams,
Clusters and beds of worlds, and bee-like swarms
Of suns and starry streams.

The reasoning of Sir William Herschel respecting the existence of true nebulous matter was next considered, and shown to be in accordance with the results of spectroscopic analysis as applied to certain nebulae by Dr. Huggins. The distribution of the nebulae was next considered, and illustrated by equal surface charts, showing six different hemispheres. The great cluster of nebulae found within the Magellanic clouds, and Sir John Herschel's reasoning upon them, was then considered, as well as the existence of well-marked streams of nebulae. In conclusion Mr. Proctor expressed his opinion that the evidence adduced left no room for doubting that all the nebulae are within the limits of the sidereal system, none being, as has

been supposed, external galaxies of stars. Nearly thirty illuminated photographs were exhibited by means of the electric lamp.

In the next lecture Mr. Proctor will give pictorial illustrations of the theories advanced respecting the structure of the heavens, and the new views resulting from his own researches.

Professor Abel, F.R.S., Director of the Chemical Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, will give a discourse on the more important substitutes for gunpowder at the next Friday evening meeting, May 17. On Saturday next Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., will begin a course of four lectures on the Chemical Action of Light.

NEW BOOKS.

POETRY.

Though the Muses do not in our days often set their larger fountains playing, the stream of poesy is, nevertheless, perennial, and, with more or less of sparkle and spray and prismatic colour and pleasing murmur, is for ever leaping and dancing through the many-branching pipes of publication.

London Lyrics, by Frederick Locker (Strahan and Co.), has long been deservedly commended as by far the best specimen late years have produced of what belongs to the graceful and dainty but unimposing and even trivial sort of Heliconian waterworks. In this new edition the volume has been slightly increased, but in other respects there is little or no difference; there are a few more drops in the basin, and the ingenious toy is made to play a little longer—but that is all; there is a gush of scented liquid not less sweet but no sweeter than before, and not less high but not higher than before is the point at which the brilliant jet curves feather-like and falls. "With everything that pretty is," these verses may compare; and there is occasionally a pungency as of aromatic vinegar. If, however, the volume were to be taken up by either of those grim personages who are known as the "man of mind" and the "practical man," and to whom, respectively, life is either from the speculative or positive point of view a profoundly serious matter, it is probable that their feelings would resemble those which Hotspur experienced at sight of the natty gentleman with the pouncet-box. Howbeit, none can blame the cobbler for sticking to his last. Our author's line of business appears to be versification rather than poesy; and amongst versifiers he is a master and prince of his craft. The rules he insists upon as needful to be observed by writers of light lyrical pieces he himself observes more than indifferently well. He exhibits brevity and buoyancy, refinement and fancy, playfulness and a suspicion of sentiment, a regard for grammar and a command of rhyme, a gleam of humour and a dash of irony. His *soufflé* is exquisitely made, and has a flavour of orange-flower water.

In the volume entitled *Unseen and Idealities*, by J. S. Macrom (Smith, Elder and Co.), we find, in conjunction with many unquestionable beauties, nearly all those peculiarities which, whether they be more correctly regarded as blemishes or improvements, seem to have become as fashionable amongst latter-day poets as face-patches once were, and face-powder now is, amongst dames and damsels of a past and of the present period. Prominent in the list of those peculiarities are what must be bluntly called a studied obscurity, a juggling with metres, a choice of fantastic language, an oracular manner, a twisting and knotting and stretching of the intellectual gutta-percha, disguised under a covering of elaborate verbiage. Thus, no doubt, by sheer contrast, the pretty, simple, tuneful, easily intelligible songs, which are here and there interspersed, are set off to advantage and are more gladly hailed for the relief they bring; but there is not much to be said in favour of the style. Our author expresses a wish that he may gain his readers' approbation "thoughtfully;" and the expression of such a wish at once excites a spirit of misgiving, fear of a "nut to crack," and apprehensions of a fatiguing chase over "heavy going" in search of the author's meaning. At the outset of the first poem, however, mistrust gives place to grateful surprise at the comparatively easy country that has to be crossed, the picturesqueness of the scenery, the spectacle of the gallant youth and maiden far from coy, the lays of the light-hearted cavalier, the voices of the lovers interchanging words of love; and it is not until the extremely free young woman is transformed into a fearful fiend that the anticipatory uneasiness is renewed, confirmed, and, in the second poem, considerably increased. In the first poem, notwithstanding some symptoms of deliberately concealing the moral needle in a bottle of wordy hay, it is by no means difficult to see the drift of the writer, who inculcates a lesson which, if old age and repetition were of any avail, ought by this time to have reformed the world, whereof all the inhabitants must have heard about "the choice of Hercules." What the author is driving at in the second poem, only a rash man would confidently affirm. Apollo and the nine pagan Muses are introduced, and they all, as was to be expected of them, "speak like a book;" but it is likely to be a sealed book to all except a chosen few. Modern poets who require to be read "thoughtfully" seem to differ from "the grand old masters and the bards sublime" to such an extent that whereas the latter, when you can consult them, light up in the twinkling of an eye the darkness of your mind, and cause to blossom, by their genial influence, a whole host of ideas, the germ of which you were unconscious of possessing within you, the latter set you to solve an ingeniously-constructed problem containing several unknown quantities, amongst which may be included the quantity of patience to be expended upon the solution.

There is an appropriate air of jauntiness and careless ease about *Donnington Castle: a Royalist Story*, in fourteen staves, by Colonel Colomb (Longmans). "Staves" is good, as Polonius would have said; for the author's manner may be described as rollicking, and such as we look for when a compliant singer prepares a willing response to "tip us a stave." The author's Pegasus is spirited enough, and goes like an animal really accustomed to serve with Prince Rupert's horse. Sometimes we are reminded of the metrical romances of Sir Walter Scott; sometimes we seem to detect a faint flavour of the Ingoldsby legends; sometimes the author is like nobody but himself. Thrice or oftener in the narrative are scattered episodic ditties, which are pretty, sprightly specimens of their kind, and have the music printed with them. The incidents, of course, culminate in the gallant defence of Donnington Castle; and they are brought to a close with a marriage at which the heroic defender is bridegroom, King Charles gives away the bride, and, it may reasonably be presumed, Prince Rupert acts the part of best man. Prefixed to the "staves" is an introductory letter, of which it is not easy to surmise the object; it is, apparently, an imitation of the language and epistolary method in vogue in 1670, and may, perhaps, have been intended for the reader's amusement; at any rate, if it pleased the writer, it will not hurt anybody else.

A very different sort of note is warbled in *Songs of Two Worlds*, by a new writer (Hendry S. King and Co.) It has something of the Tennysonian tone. Not that any charge of imitation

is hereby brought, or even insinuated; for nothing can be more unjust than the far too prevalent practice of depreciating a new or unknown author's productions on the ground that they bear some real or fancied resemblance, which may or may not result from conscious or unconscious imitation, to the works of a veteran and famous writer. As in faces, so in minds, in natural tendencies towards such and such a view and such and such a form of expression, there are many varieties, with a strong general likeness, of the same type; and it is very often as unfair to brand a certain class of perfectly ingenious composers as "imitators of Tennyson," or "imitators of Thackeray," or "imitators of Dickens," as it would be to upbraid all snubnosed men with being "imitators of Socrates." On the other hand, it by no means follows that a sort of likeness implies any sort of equality; and, in the case under consideration, nothing more is meant than that the author is a little Tennysonian in contemplativeness; in airiness, and even cloudiness, rather than solidity or distinctness; in the suggestion rather than the solution of difficulties, in delicacy rather than vigour of touch, in choice of the plaintive minor key, in a happy use of occasional conceit, of interjectional address, of more or less telling repetition, of sudden question, of didactic apophthegm, of metrical trick. Such, at least, was the impression left after perusal of a sufficiently musical and readable poem, called "The Wandering Soul," and of some shorter pieces, amongst which is once more told, in chaste, simple, elegant, and touching fashion, the old story of the two dutiful Argive youths whose mother prayed the goddess to bestow upon them what was best, and at once the goddess gave them a painless death.

In *The Death of Lucretius: a Poem*; by Joseph Shield (Provost and Co.), the author begs that he may not be charged with any desire of competing with Mr. Tennyson. The Laureate and he have certainly, so far as title goes, chosen the same theme; but they have treated it very differently, having taken different views of an obscure tradition. Mr. Shield's poem, which contains some three hundred lines of excellent blank verse, printed on elegant paper and bound in handsome covers, is admirable. It shows the hollowness of a "belief in drear atomic motion;" but at the same time it causes one to suspect that had not the fair Lucilia, womanlike, been so very anxious to "make the conquest doubly sure," Lucretius would probably have spent a very agreeable day, and have postponed for a time, if not for ever, his gloomy lucubrations, succeeded by a sudden act of suicide. Bob-cherry may be the proper game for young ladies to play when they would entice back the common sort of lover; but your philosopher's motto is, "Take me while I'm in the humour," otherwise he is as likely as not to take a desponding view "about the nature of things," and proceed to self-destruction.

The study of natural science in the spirit of a true religious philosophy should be favourable to the inspiration of lofty contemplative poetry. It has produced this effect in the mind of Dr. Cuthbert Collingwood, a geologist, botanist, and zoologist, whose observations on the shores of China, Borneo, Formosa, and Singapore, which he visited as surgeon on board some of her Majesty's ships, made an instructive book published three or four years ago. His present literary venture is a poem in blank verse, entitled *A Vision of Creation* (Longmans), which commands a certain degree of esteem, for the sake of his earnest and reverent attempt to approach a fit conception of that sublime theme. It shows, too, that the author has a refined taste for poetry of the highest class, and that he has imbibed much of the spirit of Milton, Thomson, and Wordsworth, whose mingled influences are plainly apparent in his tone and style. But it cannot be said that this "Vision of Creation" is the work of an original poetic genius. Sublime meditations, though expressed in clear and smooth metrical language, are not enough for poetry. In *Songs of Life and Death*, by John Payne (H. S. King and Co.), we feel, on the contrary, the music-making force of an impassioned imagination, with its "thoughts that voluntarily move harmonious numbers." This little volume of genuine lyrics is a worthy successor to "The Masque of Shadows" and the "Intaglios and Sonnets" by the same author. There is much power manifested here; and we should say Mr. Payne is far more likely than Mr. Swinburne to be hailed, some ten, or twenty years hence, as the favourite poet of the now rising generation; but he lacks soberness and soundness of judgment, which is no uncommon want among the enthusiastic verse-writers of our day. "Westward Sailing," "The House of Sorrow," and "Sir Erwin's Questing," are romantic narratives with a strong mystic fascination. "The Ballad of Shameful Death," "Areopagitica," and "The Ballad of the Common Folk," are inspired by a serious feeling of indignation at the disjointed state of the social world, which is not, however, so easily mended by angry rhymes. The enthusiastic address to France, dated January, 1871, seems to us extravagantly misdirected. But the wild idolatry of wayward genius reaches its climax in the dedicatory verses to Richard Wagner, the German composer and founder of a very original school of dramatic music. Yet it is worth while to quote the vivid poetical description of the instruments and effects of that delightful art. Mr. Payne thus calls upon Herr Wagner:—

Master and chief of all for whom the singers
Strain with full bosoms and ecstatic throats,
For whom the strings beneath the flying fingers,
The clear pipes and the viols, yield their notes;
Lord over all for whom the trumpets thunder,
For whom the harps throb like the distant sea,
For whom the shrill sweet flutings cleave in sunder
The surges of the strings that meet and flee.

This highly imaginative account of the orchestra at the Opera performing "Tannhäuser" will be appreciated by Herr Wagner's admirers. They may, too, be able to understand why Herr Wagner is to be called "our Zoroaster." The name rhymes, to be sure, with "Master," and we fear that Mr. Payne is apt to sacrifice the sense to the sound. The poems by Violet Fane, entitled *From Dawn to Noon* (Longmans), are excessively vehement expressions of a pure womanly passion; but their defects of form, and the unrelieved strain of excited feeling, will be apt to fatigue the reader of calmer temperament.

The quarterly report of the Registrar-General shows that the marriages in the last three months of 1871 were above the ordinary excess of the season, and this increase is attributed to the reviving prosperity of the country. The birth-rate in the winter quarter was slightly under the average; the death-rate was low both in town and country. The frosts of the last months of 1871 had proved fatal to many old people, who, like the leaves of autumn, are easily shed; and the survivors enjoyed the mild and exceptional winter that followed, so several thousands of them are alive who must have succumbed had the winter been severe. Smallpox became epidemic at the end of 1870, and raged through the following year; it grew excessively fatal in the spring of 1871, and then declined; but in the past winter it was more fatal than before, and 7720 children and others died of the disease. Scarlet fever and fever were less prevalent than they had been; measles, and especially whooping-cough, became more active and fatal.



"ALHAMBRA WATER-CARRIER," BY R. ANSD'LL, R.A.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



"FILIAL AFFECTION," BY CARL HAAG.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Although any given exhibition of the Academy cannot reasonably be expected to differ much in quality from its predecessor, yet the question—What sort of an exhibition is it? will be asked in reference to the present one by everybody of everybody else as surely as inquiries respecting health will be exchanged, or obvious remarks made about the weather. At once we submit our impression that the exhibition is rather above the average of the last few years. There are several pictures certain to furnish topics of conversation for some time to come at every morning call, dinner-table, and evening reception. Some of the old-established reputations are, it is true, by no means well supported. On the other hand, a few comparatively unknown men are found in the front rank of merit; and seldom have so many claims for admission to the too limited Associate class been fairly made out. In the landscape department the display is, however, still meagre. The policy so long pursued by the Academy of slighting landscape art, and the popular demand for water-colour drawings, have combined to deprive our school of much of the glory which once attached to its special excellence in this direction. There is also a smaller proportion of foreign works than there was last year; and we may add that the large recent introduction of foreign pictures has had little apparent effect except upon a few of our younger artists. Where, however, superior draughtsmanship, less garish colouring, more harmonious effect, and other of the best characteristics of Continental art are perceptible in the contributions of our younger artists, the improvement is probably referable to study abroad.

The collection is considerably larger than usual; and there has evidently been this year a desire on the part of the hanging as well as the selecting committees to act liberally towards the vast body of "outsiders." What we describe as liberality is after all but simple justice so long as the Academicians retain privileges and immunities unparalleled in foreign academies. But it should also be always remembered by the public that our Royal Academy is an educational as well as an exhibiting body: it has a duty to all artists as well as to mere sightseers. Many a young artist has been saved by the timely exhibition of his early efforts; and such exhibition is almost necessary to the completion of his art-education in this country. We have only to add, by way of preface, that the architectural designs, chalk-drawings, miniatures, &c., formerly placed in Room IX., are now hung in the Lecture-Room—a more symmetrical arrangement.

For his originality and versatility of true genius, for some of the most wonderful triumphs of realism ever achieved in any school, Mr. Millais is fairly entitled to precedence in our notice, and as, also, by incontestable right, his largest work occupies the place of honour in the Great Room. This is a life-size, nearly full-length portrait-group of the three daughters of Mr. Walter Armstrong, seated, playing whist, with, of course, a dummy. All three ladies are dressed alike in pale lilac silk, and this monotony of cold colour (which seems to be carried farther, as it were, by the uniformity and direction of the folds, particularly the creases of the skirts) is, perhaps, scarcely sufficiently broken by the rose-coloured trimmings, the marquetry card-table and its green cloth, a Japanese screen, against which two of the sisters are relieved, and a mass of azaleas daringly introduced behind the head of the other sister. The flesh tints also are not in a warm key. The most successful thing in the picture, to our mind, apart from the extraordinary force of the ensemble, is the extreme fineness with which the expression of the young ladies is caught, as one unconsciously sorts her cards, another gravely makes her calculations, and the third, with a sly glance towards the spectator, allows her good hand to be seen—"Hearts are Trumps" says the catalogue. The picture can hardly fail to recall Sir Joshua Reynolds's group of the three Misses Waldegrave; but, except the felicity of expression in both, how different are the works of the two masters! In Mr. Millais's group there is no compromise whatever with pictorial conventions, no attempt to unify, or concentrate, or focus. The artist placed his figures in full light, and he painted exactly what he saw: unrivalled brilliancy, and, we must add, a somewhat distracting impression of the parts, are the result. In this respect the work has some analogy in principle with those of the painter's pre-Raphaelite time, but we need not add that all resemblance here ends. That the painter's treatment was from choice is evident in his other portraits, which are remarkable for depth and force of chiaroscuro, particularly that of Master Liddell (280), in a velvet suit of warm brown, and with face of almost feminine beauty; and the very admirable whole-length portrait of the Marquis of Westminster (567), painted for his Lordship's Chester constituents, for presentation to the Marchioness—a portrait faultless alike as to personal resemblance and artistic treatment—gentleman-like, sportsman-like, perfectly unaffected. The Marquis stands in the hall at Eaton, equipped for the hunting-field, and most painters of sporting portraits would do well to take a hint from Mr. Millais's treatment of a scarlet coat, as relieved against a rich dark background. Finer even than these—indeed, one of the most manly and intense pieces of individuality ever painted—is the half-length of Sir James Paget standing as he lectures in front of the black board with a human femur on the table at his side. Who but an eminently successful surgeon should own that set brow, those clamped lips, that clear, pitiless eye? Mr. Millais's perfect mastery of his materials—of the language of his art—may be studied to advantage in this portrait, which, viewed near, seems careless and coarse; the carelessness and coarseness of which are, however, scientifically calculated to convey at the proper distance, with a force unattainable by any other method, the most absolute and complete fidelity to Nature, even in her most delicate details and nuances. But the most popular of Mr. Millais's works will be his two landscapes, particularly the delightfully picturesque rustic nook to be recognised by the title "Flowing to the River" (56), in allusion to the stream in the centre, divided by a narrow strip of earth, whereon the autumn leaves lie thick on the couch grass, and the miller's lad, white with flour, prepares to angle. The stream is, to the left, a mill-race, fretting from its work at the wheel in the mid-distance, and on the right ripples gently or brims undisturbed into mirror-like pools till it comes now and then to a tiny fall. The painting of the varied water-surfaces, and the reflections on them from the grey sky, are as marvellously truthful as that of the hazel and alder bushes and trees which fringe the banks. The other landscape, called, in apposition to the preceding, "Flowing to the Sea" (71), is a view across the Tay, with harvest in progress on the opposite bank, and a soldier in the uniform—pictorially too obtrusive here—of a Highland regiment, chatting with his lassie in the foreground. This landscape is remarkable for light and atmosphere, but it affords a less picturesque composition than the preceding.

It is a pleasing surprise (for, as usual, no intimation of their advent was given) to find three contributions by Sir Edwin Landseer. They were probably painted a few years back, and although not more than sketches, and with parts

almost untouched, they are noble in intention, and indicate the large generalising style of the master-hand. "The Baptismal Font" (19) represents a stone font, with a relief of Christ's head and other carvings on the sides, which has been removed from some ruin and set up in a field or park, where it serves as a fountain; and doves now flutter about the jet of water that plays above, flashing into iridescence in the sunlight. Around the base are grouped sheep and lambs of all tints, from spotless white to black. The religious symbolism of all the elements of the design is obvious: all ages, moral conditions, and colours of men being typified in the flock which gather to the cleansing water of baptismal redemption, hope being symbolised in the iris lit by the light of heaven, and the doves serving as emblematical of the Holy Spirit. A large picture of "The Lion and the Lamb" (409), lying down together, is also allegorical, having reference to the millennium; and the artist has not painted or carved a lion grander in mien and aspect. The attitude resembles that which, with variations so slight as to be almost identical, serves for the four colossi in Trafalgar-square. This picture is said to have originated in Sir Edwin seeing a lamb which he had used as a model for the preceding picture lying beside the cast for one of the lions of the Nelson column. A full-length portrait of Lady Emily Peel (25), with two large and beautiful dogs, one of whom she is gently scolding for breaking a garden vase, is quite unfinished; but a pleasant harmony of grey colouring pervades the broadly-handled *ébauche*.

Mr. Goodall sends—fruit of his renewed visit to the East—an illustration of desert-life surpassing in imitative completeness and vraisemblance anything we remember of his. In preceding finished pictures of Oriental subjects something of academic training, an apparent aim at Scriptural application, a suspicion of conventional treatment, or of home reminiscences in the landscape backgrounds were seldom entirely absent. But this large picture of "The Head of the House at Prayer" (201) yields no suggestion of studied elaboration; on the contrary, it conveys so vivid an impression of local veracity, of local atmosphere and lighting, that it is difficult to believe any inch of it was not painted on the spot. A Bedouin family are encamped, with their flocks, near the fertile Nile valley, after a journey in the desert. Wife, children, and relatives are protected beneath the wide-spreading tent, whilst a lordly figure outside the tent stands on his praying-mat, with bare feet and his face towards Mecca, offering the family thanksgivings and petitions, very much as a patriarch of 3000 years ago might have done. Mr. Goodall also contributes a "Bedouin Mother and Child: Afterglow" (531) and a portrait of a fair lady named "Alice" (407).

Mr. T. Faed continues to honour our school by the masterly freedom of his execution and the beautiful play of rich hues in which his rare colourist faculty finds expression. Besides two studies of single female figures, he has an important picture called "God's Acre" (247), representing a Highland funeral. In the foreground three little bairns, with the artless wonder and vague sorrow of childhood, are looking wistfully into a newly-made grave; some old folk are mournfully entering the consecrated inclosure to the left, and on the right the head of the procession accompanying the body of the departed appears in view. Silvery mountain mists veil the distance, and contrast finely with the rich colour and solid painting of the foreground.

Mr. Hook, another of our strongest "painters"—using the word in the best sense—returns with renewed zest and vigour to his old haunts about Clovelly, producing his masterpiece, as we think, in "Gold of the Sea" (265), a heap of various kinds of fish, newly landed on the beach of a cove where the waves glisten like molten emeralds and pearls in the brilliant sunlight and crystalline air. Nothing more vividly real can be imagined: the fish, with their splendidly-varied colours, all so wet, and glittering with more than "golden" lustre, are a miracle of imitative art. Not less full of light and air are the smaller pictures of the oyster "severals" or "claims," as a gold-digger might say, of Hampshire (196), and "As Jolly as a Sandboy" (390)—a couple of urchins playing on a sandy beach, with a complementary pair of donkeys.

The colossal upright "diploma" picture by Mr. Watts, which closes the vista of the north rooms, looking east, seems to us to be, we regret to say, an ambitious failure. The subject is the punishment of Cain. The first murderer cowers, in a deep shadow that conceals his expression, over the body of his brother. Above, divided by the drifting smoke-clouds of the extinguished fire of Cain's altar, a group of accusing angels descend headlong or swoop in contorted attitude. The flame of the accepted sacrifice rises behind Cain and reappears, with strange and hurtful effect on the composition, above the angels. The work strikes us as unfortunate in the disposition of lines and masses—as rather grandiose than grand—as not legitimately impressive. The design resembles Blake's strained attempts to rival Michael Angelo; but we fail to discover touches of originality in the conception, such as often redeemed the extravagances of the visionary Blake. There are defects in the drawing also, as, obviously, in the leg of Cain, which we could not have credited to so experienced a draughtsman. Evidently Mr. Watts's strength does not lie in the direction of dramatic passion or action; his forte is in ideality, sentiment, and the reposeful dignity of portraiture. There are several portraits by him, and, although much less equal in merit than usual, the busts of his brother Academician, Mr. Calderon (153), and Mr. Dunlop, one of our champion rifle shots (266), are grave, solid, and thoroughly characteristic.

Of another gigantic picture, Mr. Poynter's "Perseus and Andromeda" (505), we also regret that we cannot speak in the terms of unqualified praise we should like to apply to a work distinguished by its conscientiousness, verily executed in parts, as for instance the draperies, and commendable for other sound qualities, the result of good training, which are not common in our school. The composition is too panoramic—Andromeda, the sea monster, and Perseus being severally isolated. As the Argive hero half passively and furtively thrusts his sword into the monster's mouth the imagination is not aroused to the terror and strenuousness of the heroic deliverance. The monster itself recalls Turner's Python, not to the advantage of the living painter. Lastly, the nude figure of Andromeda is too tall and scarcely sufficiently feminine (not to say masculine) in type of form and development.

Mr. Frith sends nothing, comparatively speaking, of importance this year. His pleasantest, as well as perhaps his most careful and complete, picture, actual life having in this instance furnished the materials, is "At my Window, Boulogne" (31), a couple of very pretty naive-looking girls in the great white caps *du pays* offering grapes for sale at the said window. The sunlight in the street seen through the open casement, and the soft half shadow spread by contrast over the girls' faces, are nicely rendered. Mr. Frith's other contributions are the scene from Vanbrugh's play of "The Relapse," where the apish Lord Foppington describes to Amanda, Berinthia, and Loveless how he renders his life "an eternal round O of delights" (83); an illustration of an incident in the life of the Marchioness of Bute: her recollection

of her mother, Lady Mary Montagu, having fallen on her knees to ask a parent's blessing of the Duke of Kingston in token of his forgiveness of her runaway marriage (197)—a picture suggested by Froude's history representing Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn deer-shooting in Windsor Forest (470); and two single-figure female studies—one, "The Love-Letter" (490), showing the painter's power in the scale of life to exceptional advantage.

Mr. Leighton's decorative style at its best—when most artistically abstract and least artificial in an objectionable sense—is happily exemplified in a congenial theme, entitled "Summer—Moon." Two beautiful, gracefully-draped female figures, grouped in attitudes of relaxed embrace and overcome by the languor of summer night, have sunk to sleep on a marble bench; moonlight dim and mysterious broods over the figures—an effect rendered with a broad indefiniteness of colour that is poetically suggestive if not realistically true; and above the backward-inclined heads of the sleepers springs a circular aperture (not uncommon in Italian architecture), through which is seen a deep blue but opaque sky, sprinkled with a few stars, thus completing the idea of the solemn eternal repose of "orbèd" night. In other contributions by this artist a growing technical mannerism is observable—i.e., preparing textures and so forth with a thick impasto and glazing thereon heavily—a method supposed to be sanctioned by the recorded practice of Titian. This is observable in the study of "A Condottiere" (518); also in the rich green robe of the female study, entitled "After Vespers" (171), the figure of which is backed by the semi-domed apse of a Byzantine church inlaid with mosaics, as at St. Mark's, Venice. But the technical peculiarity to which we allude is attended with disastrous results in a three-quarter length of Sir Edward Ryan (381), painted for the Dilettante Society, of which society Sir Edward is secretary, and to which Mr. Leighton is "painter." Sir Edward stands in the robes and bands of his office before a table spread with wines and dessert—suggestive of the good dinners which have preserved the vitality of the society more than the encouragement of art, for which it was founded a hundred and fifty years ago. This portrait is glazed to a vinous tone as unpleasant as it is unnatural.

Mr. F. Walker exhibits a picture which, as usual, has the stamp of original genius. It is called "The Harbour of Refuge" (227), and represents the quadrangle of a country almshouse, with the red brick walls and tiles deepened in hue (too much, it may be, in passages), the grey statue of the founder standing in the centre, beautifully mellowed in tone, and the grass-plot surrounding it intensely warmed by the summer sunset glow which, reflected from the golden sky, glorifies the whole scene. On a terrace to the left a stalwart girl supports a widowed mother, bending low with age—figures, perhaps, too Michael-Angelesque in their proportions for ordinary types. Around the pedestal of the statue sit some of the poor inmates of the almshouse—small but most characteristic figures, deserving the spectator's closest scrutiny; and in the middle of the sward in front a young mower plies his scythe among the grass and daisies. The action of the mower is a little too demonstrative, as it disturbs the sentiment of repose proper to the scene; on the other hand, the superb splendour of the serene summer evening does not interfere with but rather seems to deepen the peaceful, quiet seclusion of this sanctuary; to intensify its pathetic associations; to suggest the still more profound stillness of fast-coming night, or the sweep, noiseless and near to most in this last refuge, of the scythe of Death, before which all flesh is grass and as the flowers of the field.

Mr. Leslie has abstained from indulging in the gay, clear colouring of recent works, and reverted to the scale of earlier pictures, which if less superficially attractive was more harmonious, though inclining sometimes to dullness and monotony. But what is, perhaps, more noticeable is the comparative absence in his female figures this year of those technically slight, but in feeling charming, indications of the innocent beauty of English maidenhood, to which he mainly owes his popularity. As regards, however, the sober colouring of his large principal picture, "An Elopement, A.D. 1790" (183), there is no doubt that the painter thereby intended to render an effect of cool dawn; and a certain sadness in the aspect of nature accords well with the human interest expressed and implied. The picture would indeed have been wholly delightful had the foreground been nearly so successful as the warm grey sky barred with clouds, against which stand a few thinly-clad trees and an old-fashioned manor-house. The scene is up the Thames, near Marlow. A young lady in riding-costume—determined on defence, if necessary, for a pair of pistols lie by her side—sits on the foreground bank, awaiting her lover, who is about to be ferried across the river, with the two horses for their flight. The artist's sense of grace and tender sentiment, as shown through the medium of figure-painting, are more apparent in his illustration of Thompson's "Lavinia" (75), sitting pensively on a style, under a sun-lit hazel-bush, as she returns from gleaming; and in "Lucy and Puck" (416), a portrait of a lady with a pug-dog at a water-gate before a quaint garden.

Two of the pictures just noticed remind us that there seems to have been quite an artistic exodus to the pleasantest haunts up the Thames, seeing that boating incidents abound throughout the exhibition. One of the most attractive pictures of its numerous class is Mr. Calderon's "Summer" (219)—a fashionable picnic, rendered in a cheerful, luminous key of colour, and with many genial touches of light humour. The boats of the party are moored at the water's edge, within the welcome shade of overhanging trees; and enthroned in the stern of one boat reclines, pretending innocent unconsciousness, a coquettish lady, monopolising the attentions of three rowing men, one of whom, with more self-possession than his envious rivals, offers her a plate of strawberries. An awful mamma, with two budding daughters in white muslin, and papa, the Rector, engaged in conversation with a third damsel, sit on the bank above, before a cloth spread with lobster, champagne, and other requisites of a tea-luncheon. Mamma draws herself up, scandalised at the flirtation in the boat under her very eyes, while one young miss meekly affects indifference as she ponders over her teacup, and the other, from beneath the rim of her hat, glances with demure severity at the impropriety of which she is the neglected victim. To the right a gentleman hastens to assist a lady amateur angler in her emergency at finding a small gudgeon wriggling at the end of her line. Possibly painters will find more to admire technically in another picture of a "high-born maiden," in rich costume of a past age and luxurious surroundings, attuning her lute to love-laden song—a melodious verse of Shelley serving for title (443). Mr. Calderon has also a small full-length portrait of a lady (610) and a good bust-likeness of Mr. Marks, the A.R.A.

Mr. E. M. Ward, with never-failing power of telling a dramatic story dramatically, but with an unfortunate and growing executive mannerism, which the most *bienveillant* criticism would probably be impotent to check, has painted the return of Louis XVI. to Paris from the arrested flight to Varennes (182). The King sits despondingly, wearing the livery of his disguise, in the enormous interior of the berline

next the farther window, through which is seen the reviling crowd of sans-culottes hoisting their bonnet-rouge and brandishing their knives. The Queen bears up bravely, though her hair has been whitened by the terror of the night; the Dauphin sleeps on her lap, the Dauphine clings to her side, and Madame Elizabeth silently prays for their deliverance. Mr. Ward also illustrates the quarrel between "Captain Absolute and Lydia Languish" (432), from "The Rivals." Mrs. Ward has found a most telling contrast to her husband's incident from the public life of the French Monarch in her pleasant picture (510) of a scene in the contemporaneous private life of our George III. as described in the letters of Mrs. Delaney. The King is on his knees playing with the little Princess Amelia; the other Princesses are engaged drawing and reading; the Queen takes snuff as she affably entertains the recorder of the scene, and a band plays a piece of Handel's, probably, in the ante-room.

Mr. Mason's large picture of "The Harvest Moon" (125) is clearly open to the prosaic objection that the figures possess a beauty of contour and a grace of carriage not to be found in English rustics; whilst portions of the work have, as representation, an unmeaning, fortuitous, and scarcely suggestive disposition of broken colour, to be accepted only on the supposition that those portions are unfinished. Nevertheless, regarding the picture as intended to be an idyllic paraphrase of an incident of rural life, as a poetic rendering of or chromatic symphony on an exceptionally strange and lovely aspect worn by nature during a few fleeting minutes, it has strong claims to respectful consideration. The difference between the best landscape work of this kind and that of Mr. Millais is, that in the one case the painter records exactly what he sees; in the other the artist recalls an impression retained but necessarily generalised by memory, and transmitted through the imagination. The effect in this instance is not that of twilight such as Mr. Mason usually paints, but of summer eventide, when both sun and moon are on or near the verge of the horizon. The moon at the full we see here has just risen, and the sun may not have entirely set in the western sky behind the spectator; but if it has, its ruddy after-glow is scarcely less potent, and dominates the mellowed silver radiance of the moon. The two luminaries, however, so neutralise each other, the light of each is so softened and diffused by the dense lower atmosphere, that all objects appear spectrally without "cast shadows;" and thus we have the beautiful phenomena reproduced, however imperfectly, in this picture, wherein everything is defined—or, rather, half-defined—far more by colour than chiaroscuro, the reflected aerial tinctures effacing more or less the "local colours." The principal figures in the composition are a string of reapers returning homewards, prominent among them being a girl of refined beauty and her lover, who tunes his violin preparatory to the celebration of "harvest home."

Here we must pause for the present.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. L. BEAMISH, K.H.

North Ludlow Beamish, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Hanoverian service, and K.H., F.R.S., and J.P., late Captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards and Major unattached, died at his residence, Ann Mount, New Glanville, in the county of Cork, on the 27th ult. He was born Dec. 31, 1797, the third son of William Beamish, Esq., of Beaumont House, in the county of Cork, by Anne Jane Margaret, his wife, daughter of Robert Delacour, Esq., of Short Castle, in the same county, and was nephew of Francis Bernard Beamish, Esq., M.P. for Rathcormac. In 1855 he was High Sheriff of the city of Cork. Colonel Beamish married, May 27, 1841, Aline Marie, daughter of the Rev. John Eric Forsström, M.A., and leaves issue.

MR. B. C. LLOYD, Q.C.

Bartholomew Clifford Lloyd, Esq., LL.D., Q.C., chairman of quarter sessions for the county of Waterford, died at Crewe on the 28th ult. He was second son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and brother of Dr. Lloyd, the present Provost. He received his education in the University of Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in 1830, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1852. He was subsequently appointed chairman of quarter sessions. Mr. Lloyd was twice married, and leaves issue by his first wife.

MR. ROBERT GLADSTONE.

Robert Gladstone, of Manchester, one of the most eminent merchants of that city, died suddenly, on the 1st inst., in London. He was the fourth son of the late Robert Gladstone, Esq., of Liverpool, who was younger brother of Sir John Gladstone, of Fasque, father of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. He was born in 1811, and was originally destined for the Bar, but gave up at an early age all professional views, and became largely engaged in the cotton trade of Manchester. He married twice; first, Miss Hind, of Lancaster, and, secondly, Miss Hind, his first wife's cousin. He leaves four sons and two daughters.

MR. BRIDGER, OF BUCKINGHAM HOUSE.

Harry Colvill Bridger, Esq., of Buckingham House, Sussex, lord of the manor of Old Shoreham, and a justice of the peace for the county, died on the 1st inst. He was born, June 11, 1799, the eldest son of Harry Bridger, Esq., of Buckingham House, by Mary Ann, his wife, daughter of Jeremiah Watson, Esq., and was grandson of Colvill Bridger, Esq., High Sheriff of Sussex in 1778, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles M. Goring, Bart. Mr. Bridger married, May 21, 1825, Sarah Louisa, third daughter of William Scrase, Esq., and had a large family, of whom the eldest is Harry Bridger, Esq., now of Buckingham House.

MR. HEYWORTH, OF YEW TREE.

Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., of Yewtree, West Derby, Liverpool, J.P. for Lancashire, and formerly a merchant in Liverpool, died on the 19th ult., aged eighty-six. He was youngest son of the late Peter Heyworth, Esq., of Greensnook, near Rochdale, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Lawrence Ormerod, Esq. He married, in 1820, Miss Aked, and leaves issue. He was formerly M.P. for Derby from 1848 to 1852, and from 1853 to 1857.

MR. DANIEL, OF STOODLEIGH.

Thomas Daniel, Esq., of Stoodleigh, Devonshire, and of Berkeley-square, Bristol, a large proprietor in Barbadoes and Demerara, lord of the manor of Stoodleigh, and patron of three livings, died, on the 22nd ult., at his seat near Tiverton, aged seventy-four. This gentleman, who was one of the merchant princes of Bristol, served as High Sheriff of Devonshire in 1855. He was son and heir of Thomas Daniel, Esq., of Henbury, in the county of Gloucester, by Susanna, his wife, daughter of John Cave, Esq., of Bristol. He married Augusta Louisa, daughter of Captain Bridges, R.N., by whom he had a large family. His eldest son, Thomas, died before him, leaving by his wife, Dorothea Carew, granddaughter of Sir Thomas Carew, Bart., a son, Thomas Carew Daniel, and other issue.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

DERBY, E. C. HUGHES, and Others.—Problem No. 1470 cannot be solved in any other way than that shown by the author.
S. COLBY.—In the Solution of Problem No. 1468 read, "If Black take Kt with Kt, the answer is Kt to K4th, &c." Your proposed solution is a mistake; you forget that Black can capture the Kt on his third move.
H. W. HEATHLANDS.—See the list of those who have solved it below. We cannot reply to such questions by post.
JOHN THOMPSON, New York.—Your solution of the Knight's tour No. VIII. is syllabically right.

AUTHOR.—With much pleasure, and at an early opportunity.
G. W. NIVEN.—They are all a long way below our standard.
H. S. D.—Received, with thanks.
C. I. P. D.—In future be good enough to describe the men by their initials, as W. K. for White King, &c.

F. HEALY, W. S. PAVITT, R. B. WORMALD, COLONNA, H. E. KIDSON, A. DE GORZA, A. DALE, R. VOKINS, KEITH TAYLER, C. I. P. DUKE.—Received, with many thanks.
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1470 has been received from Ebon—F. W. Lord—T. S. A.—Veritas—Stigma—Dante—H. Hendin—Eldon—Box and Cox—T. W. Canterbury—J. P.—Cruz del Campo—D. H.—Biddington—Wykehamist—M. M.—Blue-coat Boy—Winton—L. V.—Linda—Keith and Kate—R. A.—I. Atkins Martin—Ben—G. C. Heywood—W. Airey—F. H. Mona—City Bank—Charley—Manfred and Man Friday—Abel Cox—Vanguard—F. D.—H. S.—Emile Eran, of Lyons—Civis—Margrave, E. C.—Ferdinand and Miranda—Q. E. D.—Flan—Lucy—R. J. C.—W. B.—Cosmo—Redcliffe—Li Calai.

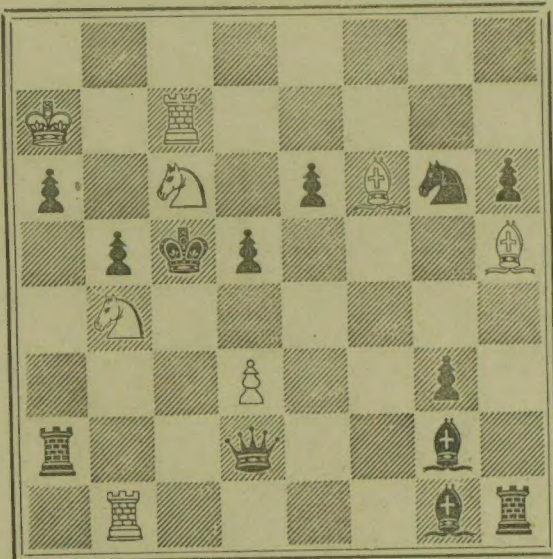
Knight's Tour No. IX.—First list of those who have solved this problem:—Stanley—M. P.—G. Grove—F. R. S.—Rabbi—Cosmo—R. A.—Gor and Magor—Mira—Henry Barnard—Heathlands—Dr. F.—Knight—Laura—Lady C.—Colonel R.—a—Medicus—T. S. A.—A Wykehamist—H. B. W.—The Windsor Monkey—Miss Hurnard—Maria Seabright—L. S. G.—The Trio of Rosell—J. P.—R. M. Miller—Septimus—Glyn Barlow—Charley and Fred—Wm. Wood—Barlow—G. J. of Ilfracombe—Y. A. C. H.—P. P. of Leeds—Anna of Guernsey—G. W. Phipps—R. P. B.—A. E. C.—A. Elgie—G. F. B.—Cambridge—Minnie—Ferdinand and Miranda—Ella—Arrab—Mrs. G. L.—Howard—Francis Walpole—E. G.—J. D. C.—A. B. L.—T. J. S.—Mirabelle—G. Brooks, of Doncaster—Zero—Clara A. Tuckett—Jeames—Meg Dodd—Moffat—Ralph Newton—W. H. Singleton—Bury St. Edmunds—Poyntz—Chas. Bloock—Marble Arch—A. C. T.—C. J. P. Duke—E. G. P.—Daisy Lyndhurst—B. B.—R. P. M.—Winchester—Mavis—C. J. W., Glasgow—H. J. 73—R. L. G.—A. E. S.—R. A. Bear—Lucy Phillips—G. Deane—A. Hollingsworth, Aberdeen—H. G. Grassendale—D. D.—Jenny Vogel—Fussle—Brains—Scrub—A Bridesmaid of Knutsford—Betsy Baker.

The Solutions of Two Sisters—Dante—M. M.—C. F., of Riversdale—Ezra Cotton, and the Woolwich Infant are correct syllabically, arithmetically, and geometrically.

PROBLEM NO. 1472.

By Mr. JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

A well-played Game between Messrs. MACKENZIE and HOSMER in the late Tournament at Cleveland, U.S.—(French opening)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	30. B to Q Kt sq	Q to K B 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	31. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	32. Kt to Q sq	R to Q 2nd
4. B to Q 3rd		33. K to R 2nd	Kt to K R 4th
	P takes P is usually preferred.	34. R to Q 3rd	K R to Q sq
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes K P	35. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	R to Q 5th
6. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	36. K R to Q sq	R takes R
7. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	37. R takes R	R to K sq
8. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	38. R to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 5th
9. P takes P	Kt takes Kt	39. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K 7th
10. B takes Kt	B takes B (ch)	40. Kt to Q sq	P to K B 5th
11. P takes B	Q to Q R 4th	41. P takes P	Kt takes P
12. Castles	Q to K B 4th, taking P	42. K to Kt 3rd	Kt to K R 4th (ch)
13. R to Q Kt sq	Q takes Q B P	43. K to Kt 4th	K to Kt 2nd
14. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Kt 3rd	44. P to K R 4th	R to K 8th
15. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 5th	45. B to Q B 2nd	Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
16. P to K B 3rd	Q to Q sq	46. K to R 3rd	Kt to B 5th (ch)
17. Q to Q 2nd	Castles	47. R to R 2nd	R to Kt 5th
18. Q to K R 6th	Q to K 2nd	48. Kt to K 3rd	R takes P (ch)
19. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd	49. K to Kt 3rd	R to K R 6th (ch)
20. K R to K sq	Kt to Q sq		
21. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to K Kt 2nd		
22. Q to K R 4th	B to Q 2nd		
23. R to K 3rd	R to Q B sq		
24. R to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th		
	He dared not take the Q B P on account of the reply 25. P to K B 5th, &c.		
25. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th		
26. P takes P	Q takes P		
27. P to K R 3rd	R to Q B 2nd		
28. R to K B sq	Kt to K R 3rd		
29. K to R 3rd	B to Q B 3rd		
	Mr. Mackenzie's attack, promising enough at one time, has been perceptibly declining during the last few moves. It is dubious and wins.		

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

This important contest came off, as it was appointed, on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Eastern party. The greater part of the games were played in Edinburgh; but a large number were fought simultaneously in Glasgow. Play in Edinburgh began about noon, when fifty combatants entered for the tourney. After several hours' hard fighting and many fluctuations in the score, it was found that each side had won the same number of games.

In Glasgow, however, where twenty-two competitors were engaged, the East, upon the conclusion of the play, was found to have a considerable majority—the grand total, including forfeits for non-attendance, giving:—

East of Scotland, 51; West of Ditto, 41; drawn, 3.
Or, deducting the games forfeited for non-attendance,
East of Scotland, 43; West of Ditto, 35.

The gathering was the most numerous, and in some respects the most successful, ever held in Scotland. We have been favoured with some of the best games, and shall shortly have the pleasure of publishing them.

To the Chess Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Dr. J. C. Hall presents his compliments to the Editor. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 20 gave an account of a match between Mr. Thorold and Mr. Cutler, in which Mr. C. is described as "the President of the Sheffield Athenæum Chess Club." No one could be more worthy of that office than Mr. Cutler; but, inasmuch as the members of that society were kind enough, some years ago, to confer the office of president upon Dr. Hall, an office of which he is proud, Dr. Hall asks that the Editor will kindly correct the error in his description.

Surrey House, Sheffield, April 27, 1872.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Captain Sir Algernon William Peyton, Bart., 1st Life Guards, late of Swift's House, Bicester, Oxfordshire, was proved in London, on the 1st inst., by Henry Richard Cox, Esq., of Craig's-court, Westminster; the Hon. and Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, of St. Peter's Vicarage, Onslow-gardens; and the Rev. Cloudesley Dewar Bullock Marsham, of Stoke Lynn, Oxford, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personality was sworn under £60,000. Sir Algernon succeeded to the baronetcy and estates in 1866, married in 1870, executed his will in the same year, and died, March 25 last, at the age of thirty-eight. The testator has bequeathed to his wife an immediate legacy of £10,000, in addition to the provision by settlement on marriage for herself and any issue of the marriage. He has bequeathed to his friends Edgecombe Venning and Godfrey FitzHugh, Esqs., each a legacy of £500; to his nurse, Elizabeth Stevens, £500; and to his groom, Henry Quartermain £1000—all free of duty. The surplus residue to be laid out in real estates and added to the settled estates.

The will of George Annesley, Esq., of 19, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, was proved in London, on the 26th ult., under £40,000 personality, by the Rev. Francis Hanbury Annesley, Rector of Clifford Chambers, Gloucester, the son, and Benjamin Wyatt Greenfield, Esq., the testator's cousin, the joint acting executors and trustees. The will is dated in 1869, and the testator died on the 8th ult., aged sixty-four. He leaves the numerous presentations made to him to his wife, to be held by her during her life; and he bequeathes the same after her decease amongst various members of his family—the cup called the Bedfordshire Cup, presented to his uncle, Francis Annesley, M.P. for Reading for thirty years, the gift of his constituents, at a cost of 300 gs., he leaves to his son Francis, as well as other presentations. He bequeaths £5000 to his wife, also a life interest in the residue of his property; the principal, after her decease, is to devolve to their children. To the Incumbent of Clifford Chambers he leaves £20, the interest for the poor of that parish, to be distributed in bread and necessaries, at the same time that a like bequest left by his uncle Lister Annesley is distributed.

The will of Spencer Bell, Esq., of 1, Devonshire-place, Marylebone, and Fawe Park, Cumberland, was proved in London, on the 8th ult., under £30,000 personality, by which he leaves a reversionary bequest of £3000 to be distributed amongst charitable institutions, at the discretion of his executors.

The will of Edward John Armytage, Esq., formerly of Eccleston-road, Belgrave-square, and late of 1, Spencer-villas, Clapham junction, was proved in London, by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Bligh and another executor, under £5000.

The wills of the under-mentioned gentlemen have been proved, viz.:—Lieutenant-General Marcus John Slade, Colonel 60th Foot, under £12,000; Major-General Charles D. Robertson, R.E., lately residing at Brighton and France, £25,000; William Worswick, Esq., of Birstall Hall (at Leicester), £120,000; Henry Fielder, Esq., of Carlton-villa, Maida-vale, £120,000; Francis Farquharson, Esq., of The Mall, Clifton, Somerset, £60,000; Robert Burrd, Esq., of Woodside, Esher, Surrey, £40,000; William Slark, Esq., of Terrace House, Herne Bay, £45,000; Richard Swift, Esq., of 6, Upper Montague-street, Russell-square, £50,000; Frederick S. Fischel, Esq., Kensington-gardens-terrace, £18,000; and George Mayo, Esq., The Manor House, Puddleinton, Dorset, £16,000.

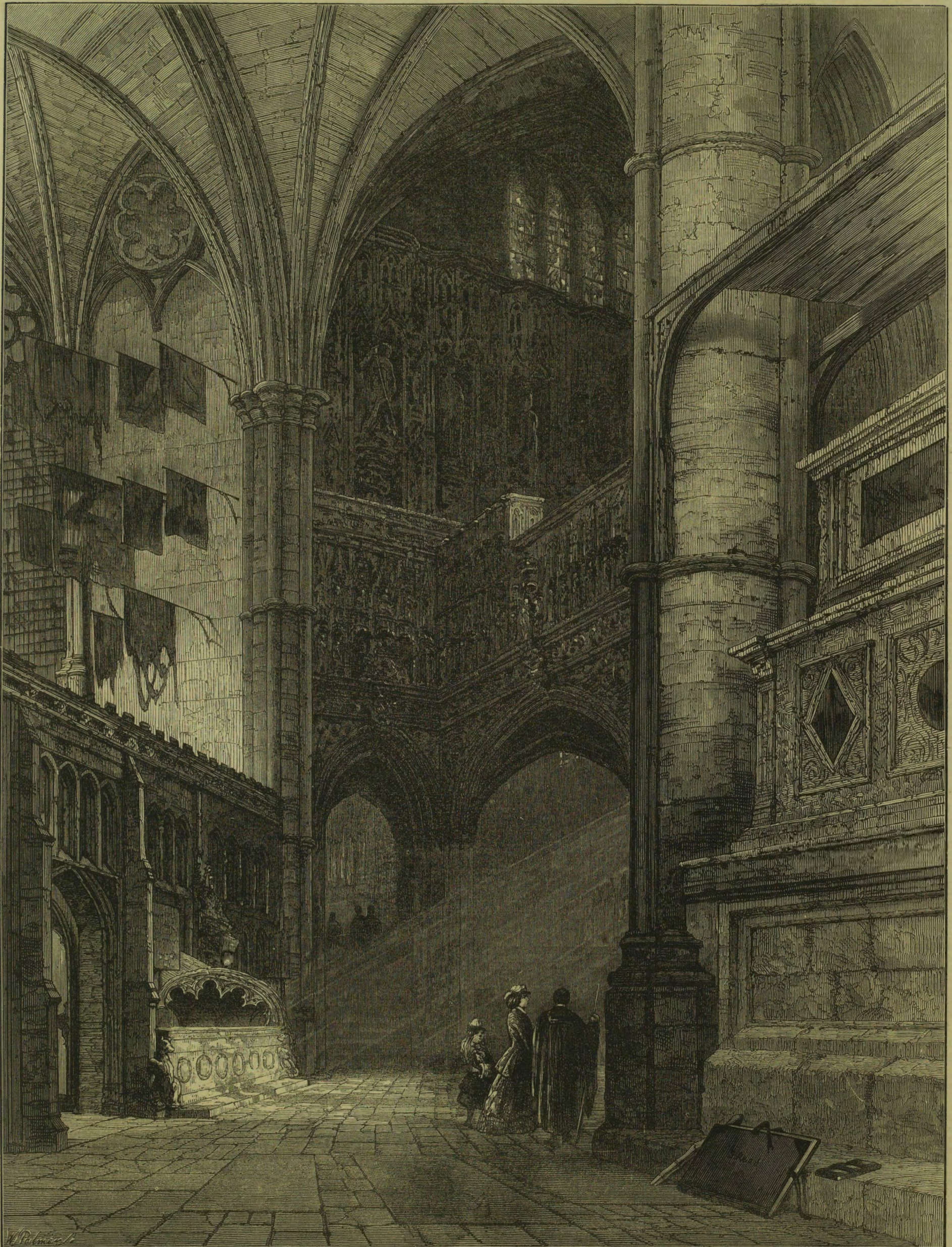
The wills of the following ladies have been proved—namely, Dame Georgina M. C. Mayne, relict of Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B., under £1000; the Baroness of St. George, Emma De Kantzon, £3000; Mrs. Maria Dawes, of Hyde Park-gardens, £80,000; Miss Anne Maria Hulkes, of St. Margaret's, Rochester, £12,000; and Miss Mary Ann Rogers, of Prestwich, Lancashire, £10,000.

Alexander Merrilees, better known as "Silly Kelly," died, last week, at Edinburgh, at the age of eighty-two. During his career he had been convicted at the police court, for drunkenness and petty offences, no fewer than 350 times. It is calculated that he spent upwards of forty years in prison.

The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, after hearing full evidence, yesterday week, including that of the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, as to the death of the late Earl at sea, and receiving as evidence the return and depositions in the Scotch Court of the Sheriff of Chancery, unanimously sustained the claim of the Earl's surviving brother to a writ of summons to Parliament as Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; and his Lordship will, therefore, be now entitled to take his seat in the House of Lords. His title to the family estates had previously been proved in Scotland.

One of the longest and most exciting rifle-matches that has ever taken place between two individuals has, we learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, recently been completed at Sir Henry Halford's seat, Wistow, in Leicestershire. The match was between Mr. Edward Ross and Captain Fenton, two of the best shots in England. The primary object of the match was to settle an undecided tie for the National Association cup of 1870, but it eventually assumed quite the element of an international match, and the excitement among the spectators was very great. The conditions were:—100 rounds each, of which 50 were to be fired at 200 yards and 50 at 600 yards. The match was to be shot in two days, 25 shots at each range each day. The first day was very stormy, and in consequence the scores on each side were indifferent, Captain Fenton having the best of it. The next day was more favourable, and the shooting was extraordinarily brilliant. Mr. Ross won the match, with a score which has, we believe, never been equalled—certainly not in public—by him or anyone else. At 200 yards, 23 were bull's-eyes, and 2 centres: giving a total of 197 points out of a possible score of 200.

The exodus from Liverpool this year has begun with unparalleled dimensions—in fact, the vast increase in the emigration during the month of April has never before been equalled, notwithstanding the great number of emigrants who leave the Irish ports for Canada and the United States, instead of embarking at Liverpool. During the month of April there sailed to the United States forty-six ships with 1106 cabin and 25,450 steerage passengers, under the Act. Two of these vessels called at Halifax and landed 98 cabin and 66 steerage passengers. There were four vessels for Quebec and Montreal, with 122 cabin and 1950 steerage, making a total of cabin and steerage of 28,792 passengers; and of the latter, 11,606 were English, 464 Scotch, 6043 Irish, and 10,879 foreigners. There sailed for the United States, Canada, West Indies, East Indies, West Africa, South America, China, &c., during the month, 665 passengers in ships not under the Act, making the total emigration for the month 29,457, being an increase of 5077 over April of 1871. The emigration for the four months of the present year is 55,522, which, when compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the exodus was 42,678, shows an increase of 12,844.



"NORTH AISLE -OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY," BY S. READ.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.